

Reagan Defeats Ford in Indiana, More Elections

INDIANAPOLIS, May 5.—Ronald Reagan added momentum to his recent Texas victory by defeating President Ford in the Indiana, Georgia and Alabama Republican primary elections today.

Reagan, a former California governor, was important because it was his first in a Northern state victory in Georgia and Indiana had been expected. He leads the President in the number of committed delegates to the Republican National Convention.

Ford, who had been considered the favorite in Indiana, this week that the primary was "crucial" to his campaign.

On the Democratic side, former Jimmy Carter of Georgia, as expected, swamped the opposition in the Indiana primary, overcame his rivals in Georgia and was leading in the District of Columbia. But he was defeated in Alabama by the governor at state, George Wallace.

More Than 100

Carter captured more than 100 of the 153 delegates immediately at stake in the four states, bringing him close to 20 percent of the 1,506 delegates needed for nomination. He had delegates going into the voting day.

Based on the results so far, Carter is followed by the 11 delegate allocation by Henry Jackson of Washington, who has 199; Rep. Morris of Arizona, 180; Gov. Wallace, 150; and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, 48.5.

In the Republican race, Mr. Ford has 360 delegates and lost Ford 292, with 320 uncommitted. A total of 1,130 is needed for nomination.

Though Mr. Reagan captured 339 delegates among committed delegates for the first time, Mr. Ford slipped to be well ahead of the 339 uncommitted delegates.

"Long Day"

Reagan, grinning after yesterday's victory, told supporters in Indianapolis that "yesterday was a long day but it was a good day."

He said that crossover voting helped him win Indiana and called it an "important factor." "The Republican can't elect anyone on their own—we're not big enough," Mr. Reagan said.

Ford said in Washington that he was "disappointed" in the Indiana primary, but he predicted that he would still win the nomination, though he was short of predicting a narrow victory at the convention.

Republicans turned out in record numbers to give Mr. Reagan a 50 percent margin over Ford in Indiana, where Mr. Ford had been heavily favored.

Reagan was helped in the Indiana victory, as he was in the Texas primary, by the anti-crossover vote from

Reagan Favors Taking Risk War Over Panama Canal

By Bill McAllister and Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, May 5 (WP).—President Reagan said yesterday that the United States should be prepared to take a "very great risk" to keep the Panama Canal open to the United States.

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Ronald Reagan kept his fingers crossed as he received reports he was winning in Indiana, Alabama and Georgia.

Results in U.S. Primaries

Indiana				Alabama			
REPUBLICANS				REPUBLICANS			
Reagan	320,256	51	45	Reagan	31	0	0
Ford	302,579	48	9	Ford	0	0	0
Uncommitted	183,468	15	9	Uncommitted	0	0	0
DEMOCRATS				DEMOCRATS			
Carter	113,468	15	9	Carter	29	0	0
Wallace	52,194	12	0	Wallace	3	0	0
Jackson	71,116	12	0	Carter	0	0	0
McCormack	31,776	5	0	Uncommitted	0	0	0
Uncommitted	183,468	15	9	Uncommitted	0	0	0
Georgia				District of Columbia			
REPUBLICANS				REPUBLICANS			
Reagan	127,523	65	45	Reagan	5,351	41	N.A.
Ford	58,993	32	0	Udall	3,493	27	N.A.
DEMOCRATS				DEMOCRATS			
Carter	411,516	84	50	Carter	5,351	41	N.A.
Wallace	56,485	12	0	Udall	3,493	27	N.A.
Udall	9,489	2	0				
Byrd	3,461	1	0				
Jackson	2,256	1	0				

Further Setbacks Seen

Ford Is Disappointed But Still Expects to Win

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI).—President Ford said today he was disappointed by his losses to Ronald Reagan in three primary contests but that he still expected to win the Republican presidential nomination.

"Naturally, I'm disappointed," the President said of yesterday's defeats. However, he added, "I don't think my confidence has been shaken one bit."

"We think it's going to be a tough race," Mr. Ford said, "but we expect to win."

The President backed away from his earlier forecasts that he would score a first-ballot victory at the Republican National Convention in Kansas City in August.

When asked if he still expected to win on the first ballot, he replied simply, "I think we'll go to Kansas City and win."

Asked afterward why the President did not say he would win on the first ballot, White House press secretary Ron Nessen said: "If he didn't, he meant to."

Last night, Mr. Ford's campaign leaders said that his setbacks in the three primaries may be only part of a series of reversals this month.

"It's nothing we can't recover from," Rogers Morton, the campaign chairman, said as he conceded that the President had lost to Mr. Reagan in Georgia, Alabama and Indiana.

"Indiana is a disappointment," Mr. Morton said. "We had hoped that we would repeat our Midwestern victories of Illinois and Wisconsin. But in a divided Republican party, the infusion of a heavy turnout of Wallace Democrats was just the touch."

Mr. Morton said that the sudden switch of allegiance to Mr. Reagan by followers of Gov. George Wallace of Alabama in states permitting crossover primary voting "combined to give our opponent a sudden, and I hope temporary, advantage."

He belittled Mr. Reagan's prospects in a national election and (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



Jimmy Carter lolled on a sofa in his Atlanta home as he and his family watched election returns on television. He collected more than 80 per cent of Democratic vote in Georgia.

As Nairobi Conference Opens

Kissinger Urges Rich, Poor To Work Together for Growth

NAIROBI, May 5.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger urged rich and poor nations today to take a common approach to economic development and avoid "the twin dangers of rigidity and stagnation."

Mr. Kissinger addressed a luncheon meeting of delegates from industrialized nations attending the fourth UN Conference on Trade and Development here.

"The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development must avoid the twin dangers of rigidity and stagnation and the competitive sentimentality of programs that have no real hope of achievement," the secretary of state said.

Common Growth

"Just as we are doomed to coexistence by the nature of nuclear weapons, so we also face the imperative of a common approach to development and common growth," he said.

Mr. Kissinger will address the conference tomorrow. His speech is being awaited by many delegates as the most important statement of the first political stage of the conference.

The specific issues of the conference were summarized in the welcoming speech of Kenyan President Jomo Kenyatta. Mr. Kenyatta sent word 10 minutes before he was expected to speak that he would not be present at Nairobi's congress center. His speech was read by Minister of State Mbiyu Koinange.

President Kenyatta's nonappearance was explained by informed sources as a show of outrage at what he considered to be a snub by Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, the only head of state leading a delegation here. It was reported that Mr. Kenyatta felt that, as a visiting President, Mr. Marcos should have arranged his visit through the office of the Kenyan presidency and not through the United Nations.

Mr. Kenyatta's speech cited the underlying premise of the conference by saying that peace and security "can never be attained, where islands of prosperity make only token recognition of those surrounding oceans of poverty in which they are perpetuated. If peace is indivisible, prosperity is no less so. For this reason, the developed and industrial nations must appreciate that their momentary may only be secure if what is called the developing world is enabled to earn and to enjoy an equitable share of international prosperity."

The Kenyan President identified the substantive issues before the conference as the drawing up of mechanisms that would protect market values of raw commodities exported from the Third World, that would assure the transfer of technology to the less-developed countries and the maintenance and increase of assistance from the developed to the Third World, not as charity but within "the confines of principle to bridge the gaps which outrage social justice and bedevil mankind with constant threats of insecurity."

Also addressing the conference, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim made a plea for international action to free developing countries from poverty and despair.

Mr. Waldheim cautioned delegates from about 150 nations against relying on renewed expansion in the advanced countries to help Third World economies.

He also noted the lack of concrete progress in 12 years of negotiations on improving the lot of developing countries, the central

issue before the conference, which will concentrate on commodity problems, debts and development finance, and the transfer of resources and technology to poorer nations.

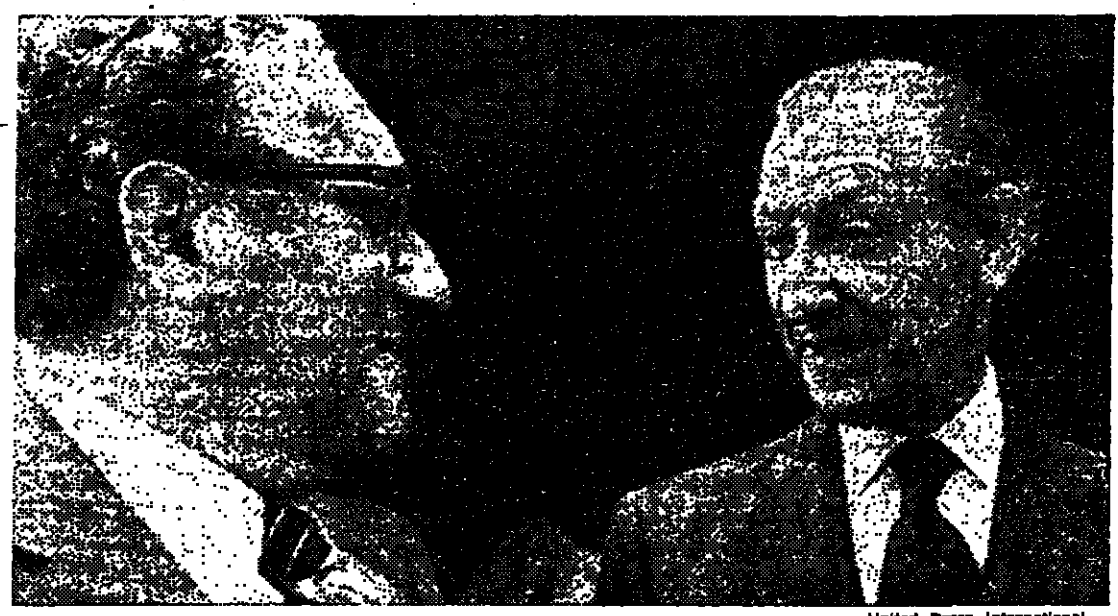
The secretary-general said: "We cannot and must not miss the opportunity afforded to us by this conference."

"Now is not the time for one more round of repetition. Instead, we must put together, and without delay, a plausible set of

measures to take us at least one step closer to our agreed objectives."

Third World nations disrupted today's session by denouncing Chile, South Africa and Israel as fascist, exploiters and oppressors.

Algeria is believed to be one of several Arab states which have circulated a recommendation here calling for the ouster of Israel and South Africa from United Nations and the seating of the Palestine Liberation Organization.



Henry Kissinger and Kurt Waldheim at the Kenyatta Conference Center in Nairobi.

In Exchange for Tax Cuts

U.K. Unions Accept Limit on Raises

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, May 5.—The government today concluded an anti-inflation wage agreement in which unions consented to a 4.5 per cent average ceiling on raises in exchange for income tax cuts.

Both sides welcomed the accord as an important step toward the Labor administration's goal of halving the present 13 per cent rate of inflation by the end of next year.

But because the raise limit was higher than that which the government first sought, foreign exchange markets reacted nervously.

After an initial move forward,

the pound went up and down in erratic trading. It closed at \$1.8550—down 2 cents for the day.

The pay limit originally prescribed by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey last month was 3 per cent. Even though the unions forced this up, Mr. Healey agreed today to grant in full his promised tax concessions.

These reductions, based on the scale of income tax allowances, were calculated to cost the Treasury about \$320 million (\$1.7 billion) a year. For the average wage earner, they will provide roughly an extra pound a week.

The general pattern of wage increases for the year starting in

August is for a minimum £2.50 a week for those earning less than £50 a week. Those in the middle range, between £50 and £80 a week, would get an increase of around 5 per cent.

And those above £80 would be limited to £4 a week. The overall average worked out to 4.5 per cent.

Mr. Healey stressed that this was less than half the present voluntary pay limit of £8 a week—roughly 10 per cent on average.

Union Reaction

Most union reaction was favorable. Militant Welsh coal miners insisted on pressing ahead with a claim for a much larger increase, but the moderate leadership of the miners union is opposed.

Other unions, even the normally militant machinists, indicated they would accept the deal. Businessmen and bankers also showed signs of approval. But in the House of Commons, Conservative opposition spokesman Sir Geoffrey Howe attacked the pact strongly.

In particular, Sir Geoffrey said that the £4 limit on upper incomes could pose "very great danger" to the whole economy. He was complaining about lack of incentive for top management.

Marginal Grants

To secure union agreement, Mr. Healey promised a number of marginal concessions such as dispensing with an increase in the cost of school meals and promising to look at the scale of Japanese car imports. He did not enlarge on that aspect.

The final touches were applied to the pact after a marathon session that ended just before dawn at the 11 Downing Street residence of Mr. Healey. A few hours later, he said it meant that British wages in the coming year would probably increase less than those in any other industrial country.

If the accord holds up—a special meeting of the Trades Union Congress is to meet June 18 to ratify the leaders' pledge—it should insure Britain an inflation rate of under 10 per cent by next year.

Schlesinger Says U.S. Policy On Israel Is 'Vietnamization'

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI).—Former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said that the Ford administration was undermining U.S. "moral support" for Israel by putting undue pressure on Israel to make concessions to the Arabs.

In one of his strongest speeches in support of Israel, Mr. Schlesinger said that country was being treated as South Vietnam had been during the 1973-73 peace negotiations, being blamed for failure to make progress toward a settlement.

He deplored what he called "a condition that I view as the Vietnamization of Israel in recent years."

"Allies can sometimes appear to be inconvenient from the standpoint of United States policy," he said. But he added that "it is improper, even pernicious, to blame the failure to achieve a settlement on the one nation prepared to accept a settlement."

Kissinger Not Named

Mr. Schlesinger did not mention Secretary of State Henry Kissinger by name, but his remarks seemed to be a criticism of Mr. Kissinger's negotiating tactics.

After the breakdown in negotiations between Israel and Egypt in March of last year, Mr. Kissinger blamed Israel, but the criticism of Israel has seemed to diminish since a Sinai accord was achieved in September—largely the result of U.S. pressure, and promises of a major aid package.

Mr. Schlesinger spoke to the annual meeting of the U.S.-Israel Public Affairs Committee.

As defense secretary until his ouster by President Ford in November, Mr. Schlesinger was regarded by Israelis as sympathetic to their defense needs although carefully controlled by Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Schlesinger said that Israel was of "symbolic strategic significance" to the United States because failure to support Israel would be regarded by other allies as a sign that the United States could not be trusted.

"The point that concerns me is the undermining of the moral



James Schlesinger

Britain Launches Anti-Rabies Push

LONDON, May 5 (Reuters).—Britain today launched a campaign to stop rabies from crossing the English Channel carried by illegally imported pet.

Gavin Strang, parliamentary secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, urged magistrates to impose the maximum penalty—a fine of £400 (£720)—on foreigners who smuggle their animals into Britain.

The campaign to keep Britain free of rabies, now present in many parts of Europe, will cost £50,000 and includes distribution of 100,000 posters in ports as well as British diplomatic missions abroad.

European Post for Britain

STRASBOURG, May 5 (Reuters).—British Labor member of Parliament Tom Urwin was today elected chairman of the Socialist group of the Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly.

News Analysis

Indiana Result Shows Reagan Has Strength Outside South

By R.W. Apple Jr.

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT).—Ronald Reagan moved in Indiana yesterday that his devastating defeat of President Ford in Texas last Saturday was no fluke. His narrow victory over Mr. Ford demonstrated for the first time that the California conservative could win outside the South. It put the President into a political hole from which he will extricate himself, if at all, only after a protracted struggle.

Although Indiana was the key test—the state that the President had described as “crucial” to his hopes in the wake of the Texas debacle—Mr. Reagan also won victories of considerable consequence in Georgia and Alabama as he continued his dominance of the primaries in the Sun Belt. Only in the District of Columbia, where the former governor was not entered, could the President prevail.

As a result of the day's balloting, Mr. Reagan moved ahead of President Ford in the national delegate count. Much of the President's strength, however, is concealed in the big uncommitted delegations from New York and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Reagan owed his margin of victory in Indiana to independents and Democrats who voted in the Republican contest, according to a poll by The New York Times and CBS News. About one-third of the “Republican” votes, the poll indicated, were cast by Democrats or independents who, for the most part, voted four years ago in the Democratic primary.

Among those who described themselves as Republicans, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Ford fought on roughly equal terms. But the former motion-picture actor won the Democratic crossover voters and beat the President by 2 to 1 among the independents. Mr. Reagan achieved victory in

Reagan Wins 3 Primaries

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Reagan has become the favorite in the Republican presidential race. They do indicate, however, that the fight for the nomination is now wide open and that Mr. Reagan is certain of carrying his challenge to the Republican convention in Kansas City in August.

The Democratic race in the district of Columbia ran into trouble because the ballot was complicated. Before counting was suspended, with about 50 per cent of the ballots tallied, about 30 per cent of those counted were found invalid. Mr. Carter was leading 41 per cent of the vote to Rep. Udall's 27 per cent. Uncommitted states won most of the rest of the vote.

In Alabama, where Gov. Wallace handed Mr. Carter the Georgian's only setback, the governor easily outpolled Mr. Carter in the delegate selection.

In Georgia, Mr. Carter's home state, he won 84 per cent of the vote. Gov. Wallace 12 per cent; Sen. Udall 2 per cent; Sen. Jackson 1 per cent, and Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia 1 per cent.

Gov. Wallace conceded at a news conference that Mr. Carter, on the basis of strong primary showings elsewhere in the country, had a “very good chance” of winning the nomination. He added that he could “support” Mr. Carter, though he vowed to stay in the race “all the way” to the New York convention.

Mr. Carter said he did not care which of the Republican candidates he ran against “as long as one of them runs against me.” He added that Mr. Reagan is a much more accomplished user of the TV medium because he’s “very good actor.”

Indiana—a large Middle Western state that is less liberal than industrial states such as Illinois and Michigan—with a remarkable late surge. Polls had shown him trailing by 25 percentage points last month.

On the Democratic side, former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia continued his march toward his party's presidential nomination, gaining in one day more than 100 of the 1,505 delegates that constitute a convention majority. He swept Indiana, captured more than 80 per cent of the vote in his home state and led even in the District of Columbia, despite his anti-Washington rhetoric.

The Times-CBS poll, based on interviews with voters as they left the voting booths, showed that the Indiana Republican electorate was more conservative than that in most of this year's primaries. Whereas 29 per cent of Florida Republicans called themselves conservatives, and 21 per cent of Illinois Republicans did so, 43 per cent of the voters who decided the Ford-Reagan contest in Indiana put themselves in that category.

Among Moderates

While Mr. Ford won narrowly among moderates in Indiana, Mr. Reagan took the votes of two-thirds of the conservatives.

In Nebraska, which votes next Tuesday, a similar pattern is likely. But there are more Republican moderates in Michigan and Maryland, where primaries will be held on May 18—a hopeful prospect for Mr. Ford, perhaps.

The sweeping victory in Texas apparently helped Mr. Reagan in Indiana. In the February and March primaries, he was hurt by the belief, widespread among Republican voters, that he could not win in November, even if he could win the nomination. But he is now creeping up on the President in terms of “electability”; about 38 per cent of the Indiana voters thought Mr. Reagan had a “very good” chance of election, as against 55 per cent who had that view of Mr. Ford's prospects in November, if nominated.

But the former California governor was helped, even more, by his stand on the issues. Apparently his more aggressive posture, especially in television commercials, had turned the contest into what Mr. Reagan's forces had always hoped for: A referendum on policy questions, not a contest of personalities.

Sharp Contrast

A sizable number of voters mentioned issues as the primary reason for their choice—a sharp contrast to the experience in Florida and Wisconsin, among other states—and the challenger trailed Mr. Ford, about 70 per cent to 30, among those in that category.

The two most frequently mentioned issues were the size of the federal government and defense spending. A majority of the Indiana voters accepted Mr. Reagan's criticisms of the administration in those areas, the poll indicated.

The questions of defense, defense spending and, above all, the global role of the United States were among Mr. Reagan's best levers in Indiana. Mr. Ford was on the “wrong” side of all three; that is, most of his supporters disagreed with the majority view of the situation.

Two-thirds of the voters in the Republican primary, for example, opposed defense in its present form. But only 40 per cent of the Ford voters did so. Only 15 per cent of the voters wanted to reduce defense spending, but a majority of Ford voters did.

Mr. Ford's best groups were those over 50 years of age and those with less than a high-school education; union members, and those earning less than \$9,000 a year. None is a dominant group in the Republican party, which is another reason the President did not fare better.



George Wallace on his way to vote in Clayton, Ala.

Ford Voices Disappointment But Still Predicts Nomination

(Continued from Page 1)

said that the former California governor's “demagogic” and “bellows” campaign statements ultimately would “doom his candidacy as responsible journalist, editorials, and leaders join in criticizing them.”

But Mr. Morton conceded last night that he had few notions as to how Mr. Ford could cope with the unforeseen crossover problem in six states where voters in future primaries will be permitted to choose either a Democratic or Republican ballot.

“We have to educate the Republicans in these states to reckon with this,” he said.

“The Wallace demise has accrued to Reagan's benefit,” the campaign chairman said. Gov. Wallace's supporters are believed to be motivated by ideology rather than party regularity, and Mr. Morton said “these are the kinds of people who look for a place to go.”

“We're just back into a ball game,” said Peter Kaye, the Ford campaign spokesman. “We've just got to figure that we're going to be in for some lumps in May.” Only a few weeks earlier, as the President ran up a string of victories in primaries, his strategists were sending signals to Mr. Reagan that it was time for the Californian to consider withdrawing from contention.

Divisive Contest

Last night, however, the talk was largely of how Mr. Ford could survive and whether the nomination would be worth having if it was won in a bitterly divisive contest.

“Ford has dealt with adversity a good deal and survived and prevailed,” said John Marsh Jr., a White House counselor. “I think that's going to be the pattern.”

The extent of the adversity forecast for the coming weeks was suggested by Mr. Kaye's statement that it was conceivable Mr. Ford would lose the May 18 primary in his home state of Michigan.

Michigan is among the six states where primaries are

scheduled in coming weeks that permit voters to select a ballot of either party, as they were able to do in Texas last Saturday and in Indiana, Georgia and Alabama yesterday. The other states are Arkansas, Idaho, Montana, Tennessee and New Jersey.

“We would expect to take some lumps in May,” Mr. Morton said. “We expect to go through a valley, especially in the Southern primaries.”

Ford Puts Off Aid-Bill Veto

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP).—President Ford today delayed for a day or two his planned veto of a \$4-billion foreign-aid bill that would impose congressional controls on foreign sales of military equipment while opening trade with Vietnam for a trial period.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that the President delayed the veto to prepare a statement about his objections to the bill. Mr. Nessen said that the veto would occur in “the next couple of days.”

In announcing yesterday that Mr. Ford would veto the foreign-aid measure today, Mr. Nessen said that the President was concerned that the bill would tie his hands in conducting foreign policy.

U.S. to Expand Efforts to Bar Illegal Aliens

Immigrants Becoming An Issue in Campaign

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, May 5 (NYT).—The Ford administration is projecting an expansion of efforts to deport illegal aliens, to combat a problem that the Immigration and Naturalization Service has characterized as “of crisis proportions.”

There are signs that the presence of 8 million illegal aliens in the United States and the attempt of about a million more to enter the country each year are becoming an issue in the national elections.

President Ford was asked several times about the aliens in his campaign swing through Texas last week. He responded that in his January budget request he asked for \$10 million extra for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to expand “apprehension, detention and deportation” of aliens.

Last week, the House Appropriations Committee not only approved his request but also added \$73 million for further enforcement of laws against illegal entry into the country.

Fiscal Year 1977

The total budget for the Immigration Service is expected to rise to \$234 million from \$221 million for the fiscal year 1977, which starts Oct. 1.

This will enable it to expand the number of alien detention guards to 453 from 330, the number of deportation officers to 196 from 160 and the number of investigations to 1,056 from 956, administration officials said.

The increase will also provide for expansion of the 2,000-member border patrol, nearly three-quarters of whose members are concentrated on the Mexican boundary.

However, Silas Jervis, spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said in an interview that the expanded force would undoubtedly have little effect on the illegal aliens already living and working in this country.

The present force is able to respond to only two-thirds of the signals emitted by electronic sensors warning of illegal crossings of the boundary, Mr. Jervis said. This is an improvement over five years ago, when the force was able to respond to only half the calls, he said, “but it means that a lot still get through.”

Last year, the Immigration Service reported 766,000 apprehensions of illegal aliens, of which 90 per cent were Mexicans.

U.S. Center Host To Solzhenitsyn

SACRAMENTO, May 5 (WP).—Exiled Soviet writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn is in the United States working on a new book at Stanford University's Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace.

Richard Starr, associate director of the center, confirmed that Mr. Solzhenitsyn arrived in California alone a week ago from his home in Switzerland to work on his fourth book in a continuing series on the Russian Revolution.

He said that Mr. Solzhenitsyn came to the Hoover Institution because it houses the most complete collection of documents on the Russian Revolution.

U.S. Bar Told to Pay \$2.3 Million Because Client Caused Accident

LOS ANGELES, May 5 (AP).—A Superior Court jury has ordered a Beverly Hills bar to pay actor James Stacy \$1.9 million because a motorist had been drinking in the bar before he rammed the actor's motorcycle on a winding canyon road.

Mr. Stacy, 38, lost his left arm and leg in the accident on Sept. 27, 1974.

The jury also awarded \$400,000 to Jon Cox, the husband of Claire Cox, who was killed while riding on Mr. Stacy's motorcycle, and to Leah Cox, the couple's daughter.

The awards were assessed yesterday against the Melting Pot Restaurant, owners of the Chopping Block Bar.

The motorist, Carter Gordon, was sentenced earlier to a prison term after pleading no contest to charges of manslaughter and driving under the influence of alcohol.

Mr. Stacy and the Coxes had alleged in a suit that the bar was negligent in allowing Gordon to leave the premises in an intoxicated condition.

Mr. Stacy had earlier accepted a \$175,000 settlement of his \$10-million suit against the city of Los Angeles, in which he alleged that the city “created and maintained a dangerous road condition” at the site of the accident.

Attorneys for the bar said they intended to seek a new trial or request the judge to reduce the jury's awards.

Chicago Is Putting \$50 Teeth In City's 1955 Smoking Ban

By Francis Ward

CHICAGO, May 5.—“One time, when I told a young woman on an El train to put out her cigarette, she refused, and blew smoke in my face,” said Patrolman James Tait, 31, of the Chicago Police Department's mass transit unit.

“When I told her she was under arrest, the woman said the only way I'd take her was bodily. So, I called for help, and me and the other officers lifted the woman, and three of her friends who tried to block us, off the train.”

The woman's three companions were charged with interfering with a policeman and the smoker with resisting arrest and smoking in a public conveyance. She wound up paying a \$50 fine for the latter offense in smokers' court—the newest addition to Chicago's court system and the city's strongest weapon in its effort to eliminate smoking on buses or on elevated trains.

Officially, smokers' court is called Public Safety Court. It was established last year to hear minor cases involving the city's gun control ordinance and violations of the anti-smoking ordinance, and it may be the only such court in the country.

The anti-smoking ordinance, passed in 1955, was not strongly enforced until recently. Then, says Judge Eugene Wachowski, presiding judge of the municipal district that includes smokers' court, “a rising number of complaints” from citizens about smoking on public transportation forced police to step up their enforcement.

In the past, smoking cases “were farmed out to various misdemeanor courts with no uniformity of decision,” he said.

Under Chicago's ordinance, it is illegal for anybody to smoke or carry a lighted cigarette, cigar or pipe in any . . . elevated train or subway and in any public conveyance having a capacity of more than seven passengers operating within the city limits.

Later amendments also prohibit smoking in large retail stores and elevators. The fines were \$5 an offense at first. Now, they range from \$50 to \$300, although the maximum is seldom imposed. No jail sentences are prescribed but defendants sometimes serve time in jail when they cannot make \$25 bail.

The goal of smokers' court “is to put some sanctions in the law,”

U.S. Firm Hit By \$1 Million Pollution Fine

‘Carcinogenic’ Waste Found in Great Lake

ST. PAUL, May 5 (AP).—A federal judge has fined Reserve Mining Co. more than \$1 million for polluting Lake Superior and for failing to disclose information during a lengthy suit by the state of Minnesota.

In a 17-page decision released yesterday, U.S. District Judge Edward Devitt noted that Reserve held a state permit to dump industrial waste into the lake but said that it did not empower the firm to pollute the lake with “carcinogenic waste.”

The company mines low-grade iron ore and processes it into taconite pellets for manufacture of steel. From that operation up to 67,000 tons of finely ground waste rock are dumped each day into Lake Superior.

The health issue emerged as a key element, since courts have found that tiny asbestiform fibers in drinking water at Duluth and four smaller towns come from the Reserve plant.

The suit against Reserve, which is owned by the Republic and Arco Steel Corps., had sought \$40.2 million in fines and court costs. A Reserve official declined comment on the decision.

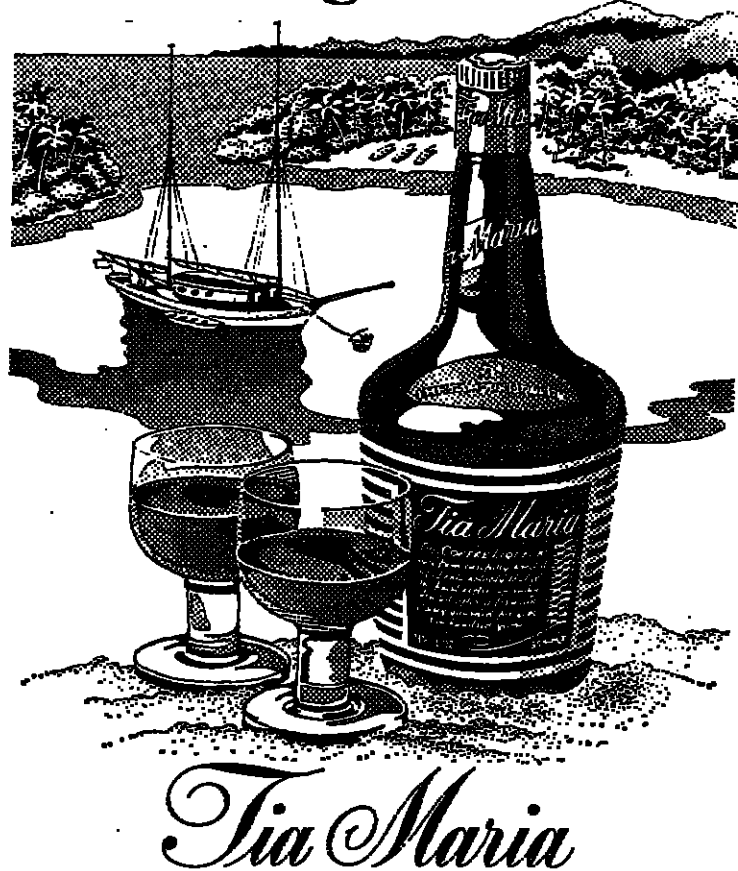
Indian Leader, Aide Are Shot

WAGNER, S.D., May 5 (AP).—Russell Means, the leader of the American Indian Movement, and another AIM member were shot early today at a housing area on the Yankton Sioux Reservation near here, authorities said.

Four, Means and John Thomas were shot by James Wedell, 19, and Michael Weston, 18, both of Wagner, officials said. They said both assailants had fled. No charges have been filed against them.

The two victims were listed in satisfactory condition after undergoing surgery.

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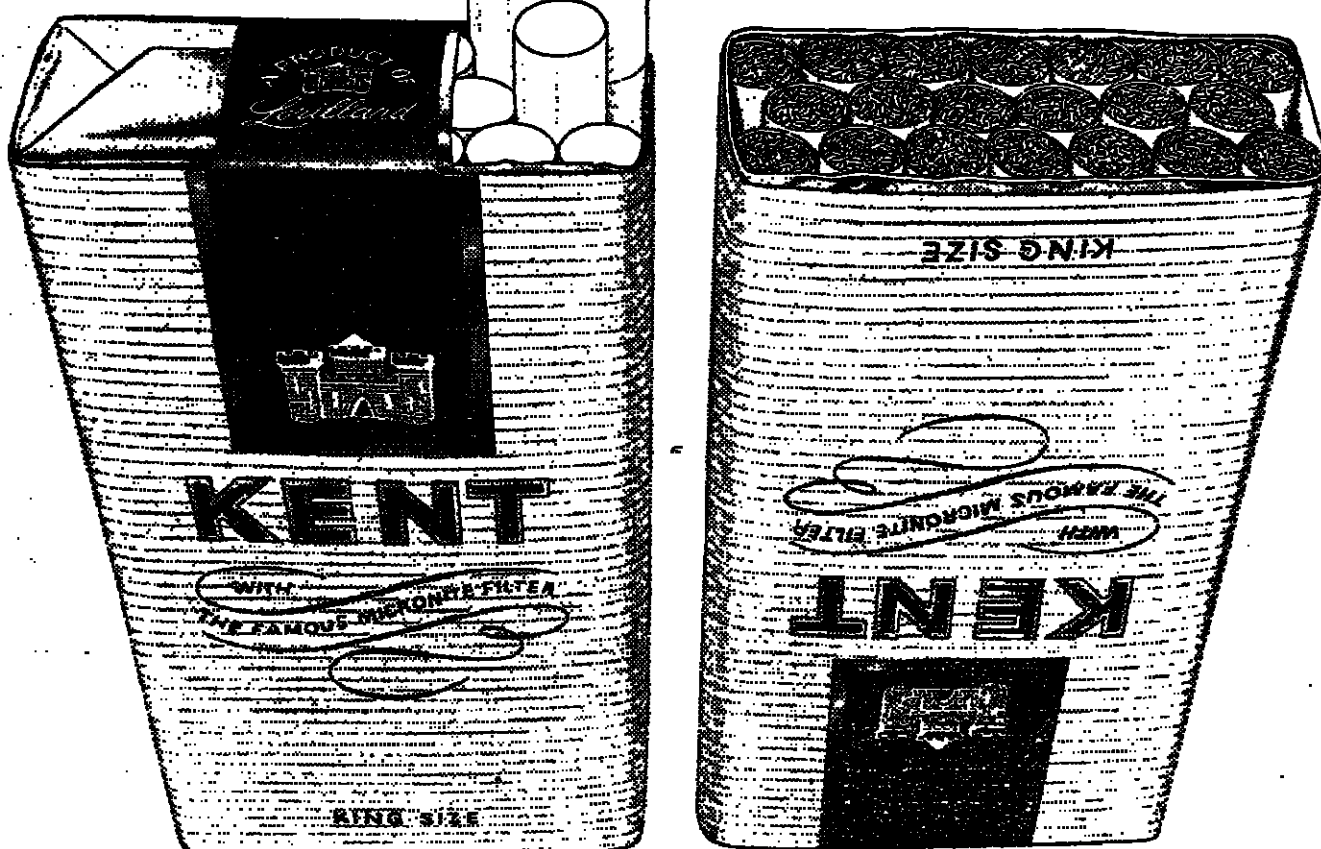
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Ex-Envoy Cites Somalia Proposal

U.S. Reportedly Ignored Saudi Anti-Red Bid

By Laurence Stern
WASHINGTON, May 5 (UPI).—Former Ambassador to Saudi Arabia James Akins told a Senate subcommittee yesterday that the State Department turned a deaf ear last year to a Saudi offer to finance military and economic aid programs to Somalia as a means of eliminating the Soviet presence there.

Mr. Akins said he was informed by a State Department colleague that the reason he received no answer from Washington to the Saudi offer was that the Defense Department was pressing its case for development of a major U.S. naval base in the Indian Ocean on the island of Diego Garcia.

A powerful Pentagon argument to Congress on the Diego Garcia base last year was the growing

threat of the Soviet presence in Somalia.

"This is the most dishonest thing I have heard in 30 years in Congress," exclaimed Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., who, as a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, opposed the base.

"The argument was used with great persuasion in Congress that, since the Russians were in Somalia, it was necessary to establish a base in Diego Garcia," Sen. Symington said.

Congress approved \$13.8 million for a permanent naval base on the Indian Ocean island after a battle over costs and increasing military rivalries in the region.

Subcommittee chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho, after hearing Mr. Akins, said, "The circumstantial evidence certainly suggests a relationship between the desire of the Navy for the Diego Garcia base and a continuation of the Russian presence in Somalia to justify the base."

Mr. Akins said that the Saudi offer was relayed to Washington through him because of the growing concern of the Saudi gov-

ernment over the Soviet naval buildup in Somalia.

"This concern, the former ambassador said, was stimulated by U.S. officials who made available to the Saudis photographs of Soviet naval facilities in Somalia. The Saudis, said Mr. Akins, "became very frightened."

The terms of the Saudi proposal as reported to Washington, Mr. Akins said, were that they would provide about \$15 million in economic support and also for the supply of U.S. military aid to Somalia.

Mr. Akins, a 32-year career Foreign Service veteran and specialist in Arab affairs, was dismissed as ambassador to Saudi Arabia last year after differences with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger over dealings with the Saudi government and on oil policy. He is no longer in the Foreign Service.

On another matter, Mr. Akins said he was not aware of the use of Saudi Arabian arms agent Adnan Khashoggi as an intermediary in contacts between ex-President Richard Nixon and King Faisal during and after the 1973 Middle East war, as reported this week.

Questioned about the report, Mr. Akins said, "I was not aware of any such communications, and I don't believe they took place." If they had, he told the subcommittee, it would have been "highly irregular and improper."

Mr. Khashoggi was paid about \$106 million in commissions between 1970 and 1975 on U.S. aircraft sales to Saudi Arabia. He has put in claims estimated at \$100 million more in fees from the Northrop Corp., growing from Defense Department foreign sales of military aircraft.

The Saudi government has held up approval of the commission payments to Mr. Khashoggi.

Israeli Units Wound 2 on West Bank

As Palestinians Riot In 3 Communities

TEL AVIV, May 5 (AP).—Israeli troops shot and wounded two Arabs in the occupied West Bank of Jordan today as Palestinian riots erupted on Israel's independence day.

The military command said the gunfire hit children in Nabulus where the Casbah area has been sealed for nine days to curb unrest.

Security forces dispersed small crowds of Palestinians in Ramallah and Jenin, and kept the town of Tulkarim under curfew for the third day after troops clashed with stone-throwing students, an army spokesman said. West Bank Arabs reported disturbances at the el-Amari refugee camp near Ramallah.

Woman and Girl
The Nabulus hospital said that the two shot, a 45-year-old woman and a girl, 13, were being treated for light wounds.

Residents of the Nabulus Casbah have been confined by steel riot gates and kept under curfew after incidents of rock-throwing and street fires. Newsmen and photographers continued to be barred from the maze of streets in the Old City, where gunfire was also heard yesterday.

"People inside the Old City are suffering," a Nabulus official, Ismail al-Husni, said in a telephone interview. "The government has opened an inquiry into the theft of Finance Ministry documents, allegedly involving a Le Monde reporter."

Heavy Security Watch
In Jerusalem, tourists and Israelis on holiday skulked through the streets under a heavy security watch. A booby-trapped motor scooter exploded in the Jewish sector of Jerusalem Monday night, wounding 30 persons and prompting the special alert.

Border police closed the two bridges across the Jordan River to guard against arms-smuggling or terrorist infiltration. The military command reported complete calm inside Israel for the holiday.

DEATH NOTICE

Ruth and Guy Metzner, Michèle and Guy P.R. Metzner, spouses with regret the sudden death in Paris on 3 May 1976 of their beloved son and brother Marc P. METZNER at the age of 27. Service at the American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-16, on Friday 7 May, 11 a.m. Burial at Lancy, Switzerland. Family requests no flowers.



BACKDROP—Some of the tallest office buildings in Europe are now being built in Frankfurt, forming an ultramodern background for the older, other-era sections of the city.

Ex-Reporter Said to Face Probe

Bias Charges Again Trouble Le Monde

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, May 5 (UPI).—The newspaper Le Monde has run into new trouble over charges of leftist bias. It was made known today that the government has opened an inquiry into the theft of Finance Ministry documents, allegedly involving a Le Monde reporter.

Jacques Fauvet, director of Le Monde, said today that the reporter, Philippe Simonnot, had been dismissed. But he denied that Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade had brought pressure to fire him.

An article by Mr. Simonnot, who covered petroleum and energy news for Le Monde, appeared today in the Communist newspaper L'Humanité. He wrote of oil companies and oil price manipulation.

Mr. Fauvet said at a press luncheon that he suspected that Mr. Simonnot was a Communist, but he denied that there were either "Fascists or Communists" at Le Monde. He admitted that the newspaper employed "leftists" and defined leftists as "those who challenge the existing institutions."

The Simonnot controversy follows the publication of a highly

critical book on Le Monde by Michel Legris, who worked for the newspaper for 16 years. Mr. Legris charged that, under Mr. Fauvet, Le Monde has lost its objectivity and, during the past few years, has become a propaganda tool for the left.

Mr. Fauvet admitted today that Le Monde had supported the left

in recent elections, but he pointed out that it was not a new position, since it had supported François Mitterrand in the presidential race against Gen. Charles de Gaulle in 1965.

He said that the Finance Ministry has filed a complaint of "theft, against X," concerning the missing documents. Mr. Fauvet confirmed that Mr. Fourcade called him to tell him of the theft charges, which concern a confidential report on the new French oil group that was formed by the merger of two separate oil groups, one the government-owned ELF-GRAP.

Theft Denied

Mr. Simonnot's article, published in Le Monde on March 9, suggested that the government was aiming at denationalizing ELF-GRAP. Mr. Simonnot reportedly denies that he stole the documents on which the article was based.

L'Humanité, one of Le Monde's severest critics, charged today that Le Monde had no right to fire Mr. Simonnot, guilty of no more than publishing a confidential document.

Mr. Fauvet accused both L'Humanité and Liberation, another leftist newspaper, of publishing lies about the affair.

He defended his newspaper against charges by Mr. Legris and others that it has slanted much of its coverage of recent news stories, in particular the fall of Cambodia and the revolution in Portugal. He said Le Monde did "not have a bad conscience about any of its coverage."

As to charges from other French newspapers that Le Monde was mixing too much opinion with its facts, Mr. Fauvet said, "The others [newspapers] don't count. They have not published one-fourth of the truth."

Iceland Sees Total Victory In Cod War

But U.K. Trawlers Say To Return to Area

From Wire Dispatches
REYKJAVIK, May 5 (UPI).—Iceland said today that it won the "cod war" after a complete British withdrawal from the area was immediately demanded by British trawler operators.

The cod war has been going since November, 1975, when Iceland unilaterally declared a 200-mile fishing limit to protect cod stocks against overfishing.

After the failure of negotiations over a quota for British catches, British frigates were dispatched to protect their trawlers from harassment by Icelandic patrol boats.

Icelandic Coast Guard spokesman Jon Magnusson said, "For us, there is no longer a war, as all British trawlers have now left the Icelandic waters. The cod war has today with complete British withdrawal."

But in London, the British Trawler Federation rejected claims and said that British trawlers were already returning to disputed fishing grounds, temporarily pulling out, as confirmed by the Icelandic Guard.

A Defense Ministry spokesman in London said that 13 British trawlers which had pulled out of the disputed fishing area yesterday have now returned.

A trawler federation spokesman said that the withdrawal "is a ploy by the trawlers to temporarily pulling out, as confirmed by the Icelandic Guard."

According to Icelandic sources, British trawler skippers were already returning to disputed fishing grounds, temporarily pulling out, as confirmed by the Icelandic Guard.

The spokesman said that skippers received no answer decided to leave the fishing banks at midnight, survey made by the Icelandic Coast Guard this morning showed that the ships had left area.

"It is possible, however, one or two trawlers are still side the grounds," a coast spokesman said.

During the last week, British trawlers have fished way inside the Icelandic 200-mile limit because of a reinforced fleet and less vigil by British frigates.

Iceland broke diplomatic relations with Britain Feb. 11, London's refusal to recognize new fishing limits and to let its frigates from the area.

Numerous ramming and sinking of fishing trawlers led to break, the first between NATO partners.

Milan Victim Freed

MILAN, May 5 (UPI).—A Milan businessman, Battista Mari, 64, kidnapped nearly months ago, was released Monday after his \$72,000 ransom.

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SALT Meetings Recess to June 2

GENEVA, May 5 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union agreed today to recess their Strategic Arms Limitation Talks for a month so that chief negotiators could return home for consultations.

The recess, until June 2, was decided at a meeting between U.S. Ambassador Alexis Johnson and Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Semenov.

It was the 158th meeting since the current round of SALT began Nov. 21, 1972. The talks this year began Jan. 28.

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Severe Problems Noted

American Dream Is a Mirage For Most Vietnam Refugees

By James T. Wooten

CULVER CITY, Calif., May 5 (UPI)—On a sunny afternoon not long ago, a once prosperous lawyer from Saigon sat in his tiny, darkened apartment here, sipping from a plastic cup and sadly pondering his days as an exile.

"I knew it would be hard," James Dong Minh sighed, "but it is so much harder than I thought."

He spoke only for himself, of course, but his words seemed appropriate to the 130,000 other Vietnamese who came on the run with him last spring—remnants of a ruined war, scrambling in panic from their homeland, searching through frightened eyes for that old dream of a new life.

Now, a year after their dramatic exodus, they have found, like Mr. Minh, that the dream does not come easy.

Some have adjusted with remarkable speed, a few have fared extraordinarily well—but for the rest of the Vietnamese, which is most of the Vietnamese, it has been a very difficult time.

Although completely accurate unemployment statistics are not available, a government survey and other inquiries around the country show that more than 300,000 Vietnamese are unemployed and looking for work, and that nearly 8,000 Vietnamese have given up looking for a job. Many others have found work, but their underemployment or earning ability subsides wages.

Bureaucracy and Politics

Government aid and private efforts have been plentiful, but bureaucratic tangles and political maneuvering seem often to have added to the already sizable burdens of Vietnamese families.

While other refugees have en-

tered the same experience—the thousands of Cubans, Hungarians, Czechs, Ugandans and Soviet Jews, for instance—that is of little comfort to the Vietnamese.

"In fact, it is like telling a wounded man that others have fallen in battle before him," Nguyen Ngoc Linh, a former minister of information in South Vietnam, said recently in Washington. "It does not stop the pain."

As executive director of the National Center for Vietnamese Resettlement, Mr. Linh has become a veritable catalogue of his countrymen's problems in the United States, from language, diet, climate and culture to prejudice, mistreatment and outright abuse.

Now his organization, privately funded, says it has begun to detect signs of severe emotional and psychological stress among some of the Vietnamese: insomnia, children terrified by their nightmares, lonely elders, staring silently into space; bickering couples, edging toward estrangement. And, it says, there have been reports of wife-beating, attempted suicides and nervous breakdowns.

Finding Jobs

"But finding jobs is the biggest hurdle," said Drew Sawin, a former employee of the Central Intelligence Agency in Vietnam, who is now on the staff of the center. "If we could ever lick that, I think the rest of it would fall into place, as it has for almost every other group of immigrants."

Mr. Minh, the lawyer from Saigon, who now lives in this suburb of Los Angeles, concurs. "Once we get jobs, we feel better," he said. "When we get better jobs, we will feel even better."

With the help of his sponsors, several nearby Lutheran churches, Mr. Minh, a 62-year-old native of Hanoi, wrote more than 225 resumes and job applications last fall. He got not a single reply and finally went to work as a 300-a-month bookkeeper for Lutheran Social Services in Los Angeles.

"He works very hard," said the Rev. John Russell, pastor of the Village Church of Westwood, and one of Mr. Minh's sponsors. "But the work itself is far below his skills, his background and his experience."

Mr. Minh is not alone. In fact, according to Mr. Sawin and Mr. Linh, underemployment is widespread among the refugees, and nowhere is it more striking than among former military officers.

A three-star general in the South Vietnamese Army is now working as a flagman for a construction company making repairs on a highway between Washington and Baltimore.

Seaford Waiter

Another general, Dong Van Khuyen, who was the last chief of staff of the Vietnamese Army, got a job as a waiter in a seafood restaurant in Yorktown, Va.

Nguyen Van Cuoc, who commanded the Vietnamese Engineer Corps, is running a gasoline station here on the West Coast in Loomis, Calif., and in a small town outside of Tampa, Fla., a former admiral is seeking groceries in a supermarket.

According to statistics from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, nearly a third of the 30,000 Vietnamese breadwinners here have professional, technical or managerial backgrounds.

The job situation is complicated by the fact that the refugees came to this country under a congressional immigrant parole. Under its terms, there is no guarantee they will be permitted to become citizens or resident aliens. Because of the conditions, they cannot qualify for most government jobs, including military enlistment.



WORLD'S COSTLIEST CAR—That was what the promoters said when introducing the Statz D'Italia convertible at a champagne and caviar blowout in Los Angeles. The car sells for \$100,000; only 10 are to be made. It has an 18-gauge steel body—twice as thick as the Detroit assembly line model—22 coats of lacquer, chrome-plated brass bumpers and trim, and for a little extra: fine fur rugs.

Gen. Seydlitz, 87, Dies; Nazi Urged Retreat in Russia

BREMEN, West Germany, May 5 (UPI)—Gen. Walter von Seydlitz, 87, a German general who broke with the Nazis, died here last Wednesday, friends said yesterday.

He led the 12th German Infantry Division in the conquest of France in World War II and later in the invasion of the Soviet Union.

It was, however, his role at Stalingrad—a turning point in the war—and in Soviet captivity that is mentioned in histories. At Stalingrad, he served under Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus, whose forces were defeated in some of the most furious fighting of the war.

Gen. Seydlitz urged Gen. Paulus in vain to retreat and escape encirclement, despite the orders of Hitler to stand firm. Surrounded, Marshal Paulus surrendered.

In captivity, Gen. Seydlitz broke with Hitler and became vice-president of the National Committee for a Free Germany, which the Russians set up among prisoners of war to campaign against the Nazis. The Russians hoped to use the committee to influence postwar Germany, but after the war it had no influence.

Gen. Seydlitz returned from the Soviet Union in 1955, 10 years after the war, and lived in relative obscurity in West Germany.

Henri Bosco

NICE, May 5 (AP)—Henri Bosco, 87, one of the best known French writers on Provencal themes, died at his home here last night.

In a writing career beginning in 1924, Mr. Bosco published more than 30 novels and numerous collections of poems. His best known work, "L'Anne Culotte" (The Donkey in Pants), described as a fairy tale for adults, was published in 1937.

Jim Robinson

NEW ORLEANS, May 5 (AP)—Jim Robinson, 36, who played trombone for some of the best New Orleans jazz bands for more than half a century, died yesterday of cancer.

In the 1940s, Mr. Robinson recorded on most of Bunk Johnson's discs and during his career cut more than 100 albums.

He toured Europe and Japan and since 1961 had been one of the anchors of the Preservation Hall Jazz Band.

Shimen Ruskin

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT)—Shimen Ruskin, 68, an actor who spent 18 years in the Yiddish theater before moving on to Hollywood and roles in 60 films, radio, television and the Off Broadway theater, died of cancer April 23 in Los Angeles.

Corsican Group Sets Off 16 Bombs on Island, France

AJACCIO, Corsica, May 5 (AP)—A previously unknown underground movement launched a campaign early today to end French rule in Corsica by setting off 16 bombs in various parts of the island and another in Marseille, on the French mainland.

The movement, calling itself the National Liberation Front, claimed responsibility for the new outbreak of violence and said that the explosions opened a campaign for national independence.

No one was killed or injured, police said, but damage was estimated at more than 5 million francs (\$1.1 million). The most serious fires followed explosions in a government office in Sartene, in southern Corsica, and in an Ajaccio paint factory belonging to a prominent opponent of Corsican nationalism.

A bomb blew out the front door of the main courthouse in Ajaccio, where many Corsicans live. Bomb targets on the island included a telephone exchange in Corte, the Ajaccio headquarters of a nonviolent autonomist movement, various offices and government installations and a nudist camp.

Ukrainian Gets Death As Nazi Collaborator

MOSCOW, May 5 (UPI)—A Ukrainian has been sentenced to death by firing squad for helping Germans execute partisans during World War II, a court official said yesterday.

The official said sentence was passed Thursday on Alexander Yuhnovsky, born in 1925, who was charged with high treason.

Police said that once the escapees had squeezed through the tunnel, they snatched cut their way through the third fence with tools stolen from the prison workshop, then scaled the outer wall with grappling irons made from tubular steel prison chairs and ropes made from sheets.

6 Students Dead Among 24 Killed On Dutch Train

SCHIEDAM, the Netherlands, May 5 (Reuters)—A schoolteacher and six students, aged between 15 and 24, were among the dead in a train wreck here yesterday, police said today.

Police this morning completed their identification of the 24 persons killed when the international Rhine Express crashed head on into a commuter train. The victims were all aboard the commuter train.

Railroad crews worked through the night to clear the line, and today's Rhine Express went through as normal on its run from the ferry port at the Hook of Holland to the Tyrolean Alps.

Dacca Rebuffs Exiled Group; Split Reported in Leadership

By Lewis M. Simons

BANGKOK, May 5 (WP)—Growing ideological differences are separating senior Bangladeshi military commanders and the threat of renewed violence in the stricken nation is rapidly mounting, an exiled officer said here.

The resignation Saturday of Air Vice-Marshal Mohammed Gholam Tawab as one of the three deputy chief martial law administrators running the country is a symptom of the rift, the officer said.

Lt. Col. Khandakar Abdur Rashid, a leader of the coup d'etat of last Aug. 15 which resulted in the assassination of the president, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, said there were increasing signs of a "full-scale rebellion" in the factionalized army.

Col. Rashid spent 10 days in Dacca, the capital, attempting to convince the army chief of staff, Gen. Ziaur Rahman, that he and a group of young officers be allowed to return to Bangladesh from their exile in Libya.

Gen. Zia refused and ordered Col. Rashid and another officer, Maj. Shariful Haq, to leave the country. Maj. Haq, who played a key role in the August coup, went to London and Col. Rashid is headed back to Libya.

But another officer who returned to Dacca at about the same time, Lt. Col. Syed Farook Rahman, managed to evade Gen. Zia and is now believed to be with his tank regiment, the 1st Bengal Lancers, outside Dacca at Bogra.

"If Zia orders Farook to leave as he did me," Col. Rashid said, "Farook will challenge him. Then, how Zia responds to that challenge will determine whether or not there will be a full-scale rebellion."

Col. Rashid, who met with Gen. Zia, Marshal Tawab, Adm. M.H. Khan and the rest of the

top military command, said that when he left Dacca Friday night he was not aware that Marshal Tawab was resigning.

According to Col. Rashid, Gen. Zia is gradually dropping the anti-Indian posture with which he took charge in Bangladesh last Nov. 7. Marshal Tawab, who returned to Bangladesh last October after living in West Germany for several years, is known as rabidly anti-Indian.

Bashar Replaces Tawab

DACCA, May 5 (Reuters)—Air Commodore Mohammad Khademul Bashar this week was appointed as one of the martial-law administrators.

He was also promoted to air vice-marshal and put in charge of the ministries of petroleum, civil aviation and tourism. Last week he was appointed chief of staff of the Bangladesh Air Force. He replaces Marshal Tawab.

Around-World Mark Is Broken by Jetliner

NEW YORK, May 5 (Reuters)—A Pan American jet with more than 100 persons on board has set a commercial aviation record by flying around the world in 46 hours, 30 seconds.

The aircraft was a shortened version of the Boeing 747. According to the Guinness Book of Records, the record is held by two B-3 bombers, which covered the globe eastward from California in 45 hours, 19 minutes.

3 Churches Differ Over Marriage

GENEVA, May 5 (AP)—After five years of joint study, Lutheran, Reformed and Roman Catholic Church experts have failed to agree on the theological meaning of marriage and the problem of mixed marriages.

The Geneva-based Lutheran World Federation and the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and the Vatican Secretariat were the three sponsors of the joint study commission that held its last meeting in Venice from April 25 to Monday.

"Persisting divergences of a radical nature continue to exist" between the three churches on the issue of marriage, the commission said in a final press statement published by the Lutheran World Federation here today. The exact nature of the divergences was not identified.

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Boy Scouts Probe Hughes

NORTH BRUNSWICK, N.J., May 5 (AP)—The Boy Scouts of America are on the trail of the latest Howard Hughes mystery. Was he a Boy Scout?

The question has been asked in scouting circles since the discovery of a purported will in which a sixteenth of the billionaire's estate was left to the Boy Scouts. The amount has been estimated at up to \$150 million.

"We want to find out if he was ever a Boy Scout himself," said Barclay Bolles, a spokesman at Scout headquarters here. "The Hughes interests have given to scouting before, but we don't know if he was a member."

Condition of Mao Termed Poor by New Zealander

HONG KONG, May 5 (AP)—New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said today he was informed in China that Mao Tse-tung had a stroke some time ago and is not healthy.

Mr. Muldoon spoke at a news conference after his arrival from a weeklong visit to China, where he met Mr. Mao, 82, chairman of the Communist party, as well as the new Premier, Hua Kuo-Feng, and other officials.

Mr. Muldoon spent 10 minutes with Mr. Mao Friday, markedly fewer than the Chinese leader's last meeting with foreign dignitaries. Mr. Muldoon said he believes the meeting was short because of Mr. Mao's health.

"There is no doubt he is not healthy," Mr. Muldoon said.

He said Mr. Mao appeared frail but was definitely not senile. He added that Chinese officials told him about Mr. Mao's stroke, but he did not say when it occurred except that it was some time ago.

St. Louis' Blood Feasts Liquefaction

ST. LOUIS, May 5 (Reuters)—Hundreds of Roman Catholics gathered yesterday for a religious feast celebrating the liquefaction of the blood of St. Ignace, which should have taken place Saturday.

For the fourth time, the city's archbishop, Cardinal Joseph Ruffini, led the faithful in prayers for the miracle of liquefaction of the blood of St. Ignace, who died in 1655.

People say the saint is angry because Naples elected a Communist mayor.

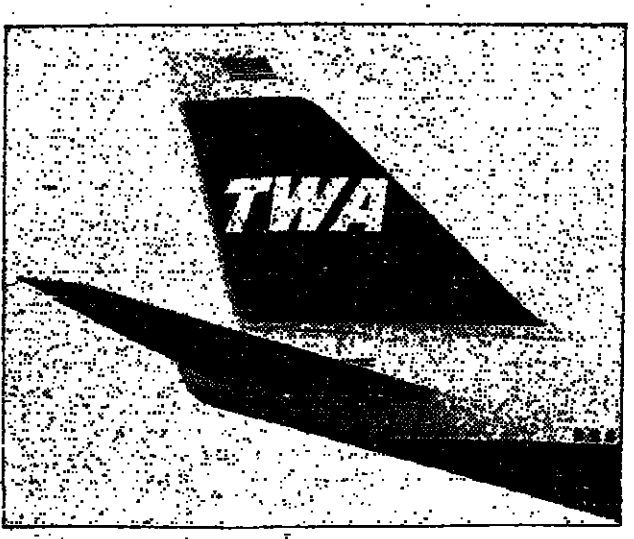
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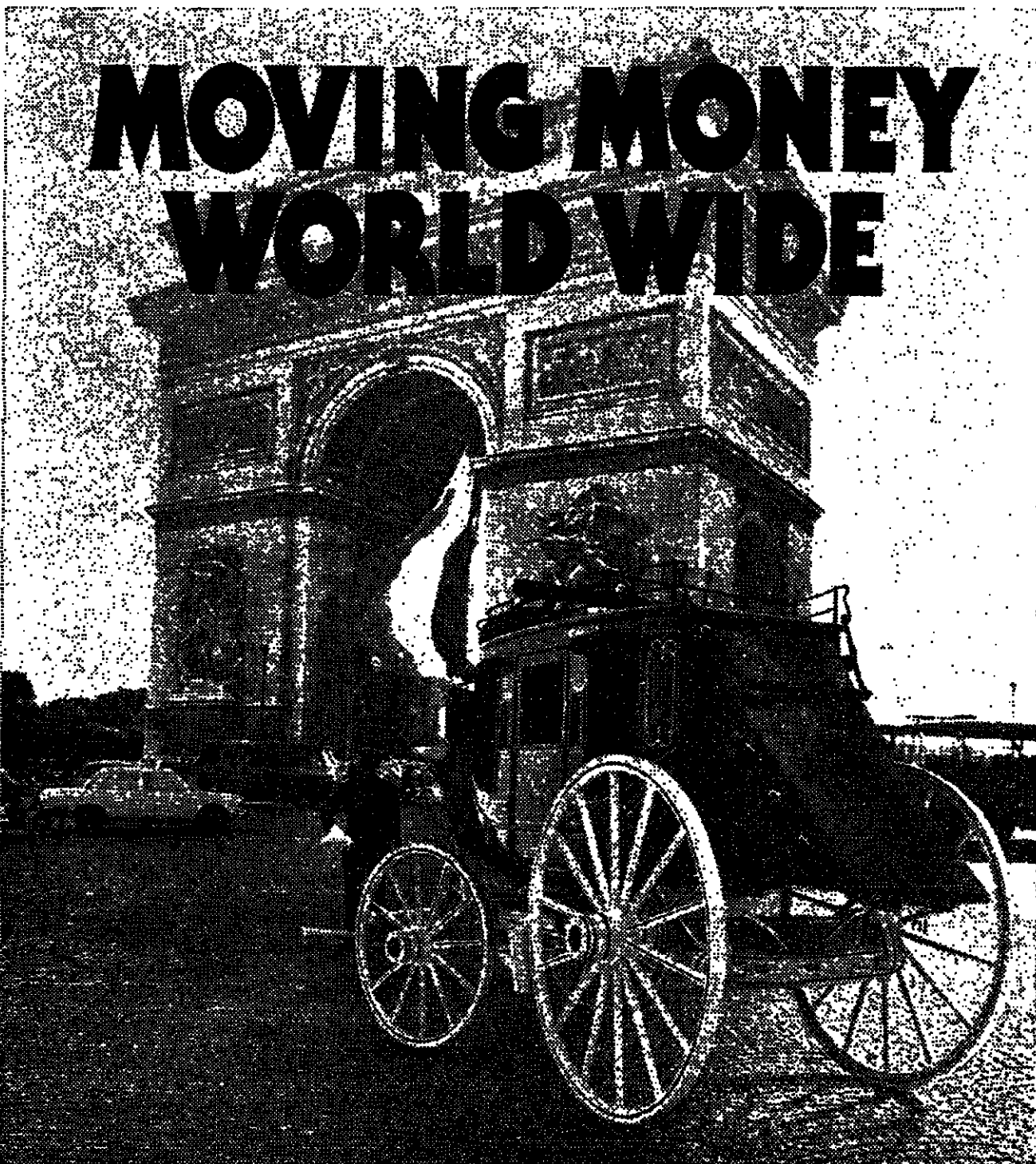
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Politics of Retribution

In 1968, the right wing of the Republican party, led by Sens. Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, made possible the nomination of Richard Nixon because he seemed to be the best bet to win the election. In making this expedient judgment, the right wing rejected its own sentimental and ideological favorite, Gov. Ronald Reagan.

What did the conservatives get, in the way of foreign and military policy, as a result of their choice? They received another four years of war in Indochina and finally a "peace with honor" that collapsed in an embarrassing shambles. Otherwise, the GOP conservatives obtained exactly nothing.

They were sent reeling with shock when President Nixon in 1971 announced his opening to Communist China. Their dismay was intensified the following year when Mr. Nixon not only had a cordial visit with Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai in Peking but followed it up with a friendly trip to Moscow complete with a huge sale of U.S. grain and a strategic arms limitation agreement.

There was no effective way in 1972 that GOP conservatives could register a political protest against this surprising drift of events. Mr. Nixon had no well-known opponent in the primaries. The Democratic candidacy of Sen. George McGovern on a Vietnam peace platform seemed to pose an intolerable ideological threat in the general election. In a sense, the endless controversy over the Vietnam war served Mr. Nixon as a convenient screen to deflect right-wing political criticism of his Chinese and Soviet policies.

Now Mr. Nixon is gone. Mr. Ford, his chosen successor, is feeling the main shock of the right wing's pent-up fury. This year, the conservative faction's candidate is that polished old crowd-pleaser, Mr. Reagan himself, making his long-delayed open run for the presidency.

Mr. Ford lacks the sinuous Nixon skill at confusing and diverting the conservative attack. He is further weakened because Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger is

highly visible at his side and is perceived, with rough accuracy, as more influential in making U.S. foreign policy than Mr. Ford is. Conservatives view Mr. Kissinger as the sorcerer's apprentice of the Nixon era who has become the chief troublemaker of the Ford era. Those with really long memories recall that he was Nelson Rockefeller's foreign affairs adviser before joining the Nixon regime, and Mr. Rockefeller—nevertheless all his efforts to transform himself into a latter-day conservative—is still perceived as the hated ideological enemy of the Goldwater-Rockefeller struggle of 1964.

As President, Mr. Ford has submitted a budget that gives the Defense Department about everything it could reasonably hope to get from the B-1 bomber to an enlarged nuclear Navy. The notion that Mr. Ford is willfully presiding over the decline of U.S. military power seems absurd on its face. Yet Gov. Reagan is making political headway with this charge.

The surface facts of such unreal issues matter much less than the underlying resentment and anger of conservative voters at the whole course of foreign and military policy over the last eight years of the Nixon-Ford-Kissinger period. Furthermore, as Mr. Ford slogs his weary way through the primaries, he has to struggle against the disbelief created by the cynicism and manipulative style of his predecessor.

Sen. Thurmond is now supporting Mr. Reagan, but Sen. Goldwater, "Mr. Conservative," is offering his personal guarantee of Mr. Ford's bona fides as he did for Mr. Nixon eight years ago, and he has been joined by Sen. John Tower of Texas.

But many conservative voters are no longer buying such assurances. They bought them in 1968 and feel they were "had." They may not be a majority of their party, much less of the nation, but they know what they want to do—and that is to act on their own ideological convictions and nationalist sentiments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Shackles on Poland

The 35-nation East-West Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe last year was seen by many as a harbinger of Communist polycrystallism even in Eastern Europe. Romanians, Yugoslavs, Hungarians, Czechoslovaks and other East European Communists urged Western diplomats to complete the difficult negotiations and to attend the summit-level signing in Helsinki not only to consolidate détente and increase East-West human contact, but to shore up East European independence against Soviet hegemony.

But, instead of another nail in the coffin of the so-called "Brezhnev doctrine," which proclaimed, after the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet right to intervene at will anywhere in East Europe to maintain Communism—the Helsinki conference has been followed in Warsaw by an extraordinary revision of the Constitution that, among other changes, gives legal blessing to the near-servitude over Poland held since World War II by the Soviet Union.

Of four major proposed changes in the

Constitution, three were watered down significantly after months of debate within the Communist party but the most dangerous remains intact: a reference to a unilateral legal obligation for Poland to remain an ally of the Soviet Union.

What Poles, including some high Communist officials, clearly fear is a Soviet charge, in some future crisis, that the Warsaw regime has violated its constitutional obligation to subservience to the Soviet alliance. A Soviet intervention might seek not only to "restore" Poland to the "commonwealth" status Moscow long has claimed as a euphemism for its imperial domination of East Europe, but might even seek to absorb Poland into the Soviet Union.

Whether this Polish fear is soundly based or not, the constitutionalization of the Brezhnev doctrine clearly makes a mockery of the Helsinki accords and will raise further doubts in the West about the value of Soviet pledges in other fields.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Agony of Lebanon

The agony of Lebanon continues. Each new round of fighting somehow manages to be more horrible and destructive than the last, while the periods of "truce" are marked only by a slackening in the rhythm of slaughter, never by its complete cessation. The election of a new president, whose postponement last week was the signal for the latest escalation in the fighting, is still scheduled in principle for this coming Saturday. But even if it really happens this time it is hard to see how any president, however wise and respected, will be able to restore order. The problem is that neither side trusts the other to observe any agreement that is reached, and since neither side can really control its own teen-age gunmen both have good grounds for their mistrust.

—From the Times (London).

Spain's Reform Timetable

If Spain's Premier Arias does intend to introduce more liberal reforms than he has suggested so far, then at some stage he will have to tell someone. At present he appears not even to be consulting his senior government colleagues. The foreign minister, for example, Mr. Arellano, was recently forecasting a much more rapid timetable for both the referendum and the elections. If even he can misinterpret the Premier, it is not surprising that the bulk of the population can do the same. The reaction of the center

and left to last week's speech by Mr. Arias may be unfair, but it is hardly unexpected. There is a danger on the part of Mr. Arias of being too clever by half.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Isolated White Rhodesians

Viewed against the background of contemporary trends, the small white community in its Rhodesian outpost would seem to be faced by a choice between taking up arms in self-defense or rapidly opting for an orderly transition to a new black-dominated regime organized on quite different lines, now that Portuguese rule in Mozambique and Angola has been eliminated and South African support seems to be waning. All this may seem evident when viewed from afar. But before the commentators in the security of their easy chairs dismiss the subject from their minds, they might care to consider how they themselves would react if forced to abandon a flourishing community they had built up over a period of three generations. Kissinger's Lusaka speech drew parallels between the U.S. struggle for independence and black Africa's striving for emancipation. The Rhodesian settlers who now have their backs to the wall seem to be less lucky than those European pioneers who, by eliminating the American Indians and enlisting the labors of African slaves, went on to build the bulwark of freedom that has become the United States.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

WASHINGTON—The best judgment here, irrespective of political connections, acquits President McKinley of any aspirations in the direction of a third term in office. He seems to be warning the Republican party not to become intoxicated by continued success and increasing financial and commercial strength, even though it is admitted that nothing but financial disaster can drive the party from power.

Fifty Years Ago

NEW YORK—Sinclair Lewis, the popular American novelist, issued his declaration of independence here today. He refused the prize of \$1,000 offered him by the Pulitzer Prize committee for the best American novel published in 1925, "Arrowsmith." It is the first time an award has been refused and the committee is, frankly, amazed. In refusing, he said he didn't want to be "safe, polite and sterile."



'That's Carrying the Nostalgia Craze Too Far.'

The Peking Jigsaw Puzzle

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—Some of the pieces which make up the Peking jigsaw puzzle are beginning to fall into place. Separately, they may seem to make no sense at all. But when they are put together, they fit.

One such piece is the attempted bombing of the Soviet Embassy in Peking. Another is the olive branch held out to Peking by Pravda just before the bombing occurred. The bombing was obviously an attempt by one of the Peking factions to blunt the Soviet initiative, and to provoke the Kremlin into an outburst of anger which would lead to an angry response from Peking, thus halting any progress toward an agreement. The two events, one in Moscow and the other in Peking, are linked by one of the ancient stories in the Chinese press, treating of events 2,000 years ago, which has long puzzled the experts.

The story concerned Emperor Wu's relations with China's ancient northern neighbor, the Huns, whom the reader was obviously intended to identify with today's northern enemy, the Russians. The Huns were threatening China's security and integrity, but some imperial officials wanted to respond to this by a policy of "conciliation," because they feared that the enemy's forces were stronger than theirs. It seemed from the context that the article might be intended to denounce present-day Chinese officials who were bent on a policy of reconciliation with the Soviet Union. But at the time the article appeared, two years ago, the suggestion that there might be any Chinese leaders who favored reconciliation with the Soviet Union seemed so outlandish that it was rejected out of hand by most Western experts.

Border Dispute

Now, however, the article constitutes an important piece of the jigsaw puzzle. Last week's Pravda suggested that the road to reconciliation might lead through territorial adjustments on both sides of the disputed Sino-Soviet border. Moscow, with its close ties to the Chinese, had no doubt that the Chinese some years ago that it was prepared to give up some bits of territory in exchange for others.

What the Peking article made clear two years ago was that there were also those in the Chinese leadership who were willing to give some land to the Russians as a first step to a reconciliation. For the article angrily condemned imperial officials who advocated 2,000 years ago the surrender of territory to bring about "the reconciliation of the two chiefs." They had warned of the terrible war which might engulf the two countries if their quarrel continued. They had argued that "territory is useless" when war was the alternative.

At that time the prospect of

war between China and the Soviet Union was being taken quite seriously by many Western policy makers. It obviously frightened some Chinese leaders too—but the Maoist faction would not listen to them. We now know that it was the Maoist radicals who engineered the overthrow of Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping earlier this year. What these articles show is that it was the moderates, led by Teng and attacked by the radicals, who wanted a reconciliation with the Soviet Union.

Attack on Teng

Last summer, with Teng already under attack from the Maoists on a whole range of policy issues, the Peking press debated about the rights and wrongs of the ancient border quarrels became more heated. At the same time, Peking was coming under increasing pressure from Moscow to return the Soviet crew whose helicopter had strayed over the border into China. The Kremlin was dropping hints of dire retribution if the Chinese failed to respond.

The Peking "conciliators," it would seem, were willing to return the helicopter, but the radicals were not. Radical writers in the Peking press now attacked the ancient press for rewarding the northern neighbor for his incursions with gifts designed to turn away his wrath and to win his friendship. They wanted to obey his orders "with heads bent," they were prepared to pay humiliating tributes to him, they "practiced appeasement and concession," and they were "seeking to win peace by means of lavish gifts." Such policies, the radicals warned, were bound to lead to the surrender of land to the enemy "without putting up a fight." The conciliators, on the other hand, had hoped that the "intruder" might be persuaded "to form an alliance."

Translated, this meant that Teng Hsiao-ping wanted to return the helicopter crew to the Soviet Union as a sign of goodwill which, he evidently hoped, would lead to a border settlement involving the surrender of some territory. This would at first reduce and then remove the threat of war, and perhaps even lead to the restoration of friendly relations, if not to a new "alliance" between the two countries.

An 'Apology'

Then came the return of the helicopter crew at the turn of the year. It was accompanied by the gratuitous Chinese admission that the Soviet airmen had not been spying as Peking had previously claimed. This was virtually an apology—something unheard of in Chinese-Soviet relations. A concession of this kind would make no sense, in the context of Sino-Soviet hostility, unless it was intended by

Peking as an olive branch. But any response Moscow might have made was quickly overtaken by the rapid march of events in Peking, the death of Chou En-lai, the denouement of Teng Hsiao-ping, and by the continuing struggle for power between the radicals and the moderates.

It is now abundantly clear, with the reappearance of some of the Politburo members who were closely associated with Teng Hsiao-ping, that his downfall has not brought about the final defeat of the moderate faction as such. The struggle continues—and one of the major issues in it, as is made clear by putting some of the new pieces in the jigsaw puzzle next to some of the old ones, is the search for a reconciliation between the Soviet Union and China. But now the radicals are throwing bombs instead of writing articles about ancient Chinese emperors.

WASHINGTON—Jimmy Carter didn't say "third-rate burglary" about the resignation of his former speechwriter Robert Shrum. But otherwise his reactions—including the claim "I am not a liar" and the charge that Shrum was not on the payroll—sound exactly like Nixon denying Watergate.

In themselves those reactions indicate the importance of the Shrum resignation. It affords the first glimpse inside the Carter camp, and it raises serious questions about how well Carter can unite the Democrats and perform as president of the United States. A word first needs to be said about Mr. Shrum, whom I have known for about five years. He has been involved in politics as a speechwriter for John Lindsay, George McGovern and Edmund Muskie for about a decade. He is thus no starry-eyed idealist.

After the Victory

He has always wanted to be a presidential speechwriter, and Carter's victory in Pennsylvania last Wednesday brought him very close to that ambition. The lie that next morning gives the lie to any charges of opportunism. The story circulated by the Carter people that he was unhappy because denied access to the candidate is even more unsubstantiated by the 10-page account of his experience which Shrum drew up as a kind of background paper to his letter of resignation. If anything, he saw too much of Carter, not too little.

The most striking feature to emerge from the background paper is the thinness of the group around Carter. Only the political adviser (Hamilton Jordan), the press secretary (Jody Powell), the media man (Jerry Rafshoon), and the pollster (Pat Cadden) come, according to both Shrum and Cadden, close to Carter in decision-making. All of them are virtual unknowns, certainly not equipped to talk back to the boss. The Carter camp, in other words, consists of one field marshal and a bunch of non-coms.

Gratuitous Slap

The evidence suggests that Carter likes it that way. According to Shrum, Carter made nasty cracks about the opposition of the Washington foreign policy and defense experts who have tried to help him. He kept his economic advisers at a distance. He distained the help of Mayor Maynard Jackson of

Reagan on Foreign Affairs

Funniest Show in Town

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The funniest thing that has happened in the presidential campaigns so far is the emergence of Ronald Reagan as an expert on foreign and military policy. Not since Julius and Ethel turned "My Fair Lady" into "My Fair Lady" has there been such an amusing and unlikely transformation.

In those far-off and forgettable days when Richard Nixon was president of the United States and presided over what used to be called "the Western White House" at San Clemente, he used to order Henry Kissinger to fly over to Sacramento and "brief" Gov. Reagan on the ambiguous mysteries of foreign affairs.

Mr. Kissinger, of course, did as he was told, but testified later that seldom in his long experience as a teacher had he come across a more glibly puffed with less knowledge of the subject. Yet here is Mr. Reagan now on center stage, rushing to the rescue of the Panama Canal, protecting the Pentagon that is down to a budget of a mere \$115 billion a year, condemning President Ford for losing to the Russians in the military playoffs, and tossing Kissinger overboard.

His Best Role

As a theatrical exercise, with Wes Jannay Carter out in front on the other stage, it's the only show in town, and the best role Ronnie ever had; but as a political performance, even though he has had good notices in Texas and Indiana, it's obviously a loser, and even a laugh.

Gov. Reagan, with his Panama and military-budget policies and his attacks on his own party's President and secretary of state, has achieved something the Democrats never thought possible: He has unified both Barry Goldwater and Nelson Rockefeller, of all people, in opposition to his campaign rhetoric.

Sen. Goldwater, who isn't accustomed to cutting up Republicans on national television, advised Mr. Reagan the other day on "Meet the Press" to stop condemning Mr. Ford's efforts to get a compromise on the Panama Canal, unless he wanted to go to war on the issue. "I have to support Ford's position on it [the Panama Canal]," Goldwater said, "and I think Reagan would too if he knew more about it." Asked about this, Gov. Reagan replied: "I don't think that is the question. The people of the United States do not want to give the Panama Canal away."

How Far?

Asked how far he would go to sustain his position, Reagan said, "How far would we go to stop somebody from taking the State of Alaska?" He maintained that the Canal Zone "is sovereign United States territory just like

some of Alaska is and as part of Texas that came out of the Gadsden Purchase and the states that were carved out of the Louisiana Purchase."

With answers like that, Reagan couldn't pass a test in freshman U.S. history. Nelson Rockefeller on another occasion once flunked him cold.

Mr. Kissinger, of course, did as he was told, but testified later that seldom in his long experience as a teacher had he come across a more glibly puffed with less knowledge of the subject. Yet here is Mr. Reagan now on center stage, rushing to the rescue of the Panama Canal, protecting the Pentagon that is down to a budget of a mere \$115 billion a year, condemning President Ford for losing to the Russians in the military playoffs, and tossing Kissinger overboard.

Mr. Goldwater, as usual, put it plainly: "Unless we come to some agreement with the Panamanian government," he said, "there is going to be guerrilla war."

What he did not say, but well known to the leaders of both parties here, is that if we follow the Reagan line, the guerrilla war will not be by Panamas alone but by volunteer fighters from all over Latin America against the United States.

Not Facts

Mr. Reagan could confirm this quite quickly by checking with former Secretary of Defense Schlesinger, who is supposed to be his military adviser. Schlesinger has approved negotiating a compromise with Panama. Reagan, however, is not looking for the facts but reaching for votes, and maybe the funniest thing of all is that a lot of people believe him.

But probably not for long. It looks as though some people, unless you don't think about it, he says, it is absurd to talk seriously on foreign or military affairs, and ridiculous to believe whatever his occasional successes, that the Republican party, which has the allegiance of only 19 per cent of the registered voters, would reject its own party for a man who would rather be on stage than on the line.

Now, if you blame the trouper for holding on to his limelight, it's the best since part he ever had, but it's no theater than politics and we last for long.

In the Carter Camp

By Joseph Kraft

Atlanta, and spoke of firing Democratic National Chairman Robert Strauss.

I myself have heard Carter take a gratuitous slap at his New York political coordinator, William Vanden Heuvel. Other reporters have heard him put down his political managers in Wisconsin and Illinois. On the morning of his victory in Pennsylvania he indicated that the Democratic governors were "not important enough to justify efforts to win their endorsement." His reaction to Hubert H. Humphrey's withdrawal was that he would have liked to take on the Minnesota senator in New Jersey.

At least two reasons for this closed-in staff system come to mind. Mr. Carter wants to be the undoubted star. He doesn't want to be surrounded by people who put hard questions, let alone raise doubts about his decisions. Secondly, Carter likes to keep things to himself, the better to mask disparities between public positions and private intentions. He has said repeatedly in public that he intends to cut the defense budget, but Shrum claims—and I believe—that he cited former

Under Secretary of Defense Paul Nitze in private to the effect that a major rise in defense spending might be necessary. He publicly avowed as part of a (to my mind, good) package the closing of the loopholes which permit many of us to deduct mortgage payments from our taxes. Privately, according to Shrum, he decided taking any such position. He later with the use of high funds for mass transit which he favored in public and then backed away from in private.

None of these issues are about, and any candidate has the right over the liberal wing of the party, it will make Carter take for reliability and vision the self-effacing personality which is the specialty of conservative Democrats.

For I don't think that anyone really knows whether Carter is apart from being religiously devoted to the greater flourishing of himself, Carter is a pig in a poke. Since there now seems to be an obstacle between him and the nomination, the leaders of the Democratic party would be favored if they moved to position Mr. Carter more firmly on the critical issues.

Paris Designer Finds His Niche

Rebuilding Wright's Imperial Hotel



**Declaration
of independence**

Declaration of independence

BMW — Sheer driving pleasure

— 1976 —		Stocks and	Sis.
High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E 100s. High L

ملفوظات

West German Payments Fall to Deficit

Industrial Output Off; Rate Declines

WESTPHALIA, May 5 (AP-DJ).—West German basic payments balance showed a preliminary deficit of \$5 million deutsche in March compared with a surplus of \$21 million in February and with a surplus of \$30 million in 1975, the Bundesbank reported today.

Basic payments balance in current accounts and in capital transactions considered the most accurate indicator of the country's situation.

Accounts produced a surplus of 1,873 billion marks in March compared with a deficit of 589 billion marks in February and with a deficit of 1,125 billion marks in 1975.

Capital transactions in March showed a deficit of 1,031 billion marks compared with a deficit of 1,196 billion marks in February and a deficit of 1,087 billion marks in 1975.

Output declines in March, with industrial production falling 2.5 per cent from the previous month, the Economic Ministry said.

Industrial production index, 1970=100, dropped to 100.0 in March from 100.5 in February, the ministry said.

February and March saw a rise of 2.5 per cent on the previous two months.

The ministry also said new orders for German machinery rose by 1.5 per cent in March from February.

Mexico Gives Estimates

MEXICO CITY, May 5 (AP).—Officials revealed yesterday that Mexico exports to the United States as much as 10 million barrels of oil a day.

The country plans to increase exports to 15 million barrels a day by 1980, officials said.

Officials also said that Mexico's oil reserves are estimated at 100 billion barrels.

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U.S. Money Merry-Go-Round

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 5 (NYT).—Only one thing is entirely agreed, accepted and understood about the somewhat mysterious and often controversial subject of the government's monetary policy, which is conducted by the semi-independent Federal Reserve Board.

This is that the Fed, as it is commonly known, can create money out of thin air by writing a check on itself without any deposits to back that check. It can do so in unlimited amounts. And only it can do so—the Treasury cannot.

On Monday, Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, disclosed to Congress the Fed's intentions and targets for creation of money in the year ahead. But he gave his targets in the form of range, not a precise number, and he is the first to admit that he and his colleagues are not at all certain what exactly is the "right" amount of money to create for the good of the nation's economy.

The government's "printing press" is literally in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which turns out currency notes in amounts that depend on the public's demand for them. But the true printing press is a little known man named Alan Holmes, who sits in an office in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and decides every day, under instructions and guidelines from a powerful body of the Federal Reserve known as the Open Market Committee, how much money to create.

Mr. Holmes creates money by placing an order in the money market for Treasury bills or other government securities. He pays for them by writing a check on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. If the order is for \$100 million, an additional \$100 million in cash suddenly flows into the economy, possessed originally by the people who sold the government securities to the Fed.

But what Mr. Holmes does is a cause of controversy because the creation of additional money is also linked by economists to inflation. What is more, the check that Mr. Holmes writes is only the beginning of the process of creating money.

In brief, a "multiplier" effect arises from the way the nation's—any advanced nation's—bank-

ing system works. It is called a "fractional reserve" system and it works this way: Suppose that Solomon Brothers receives Mr. Holmes's check on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and deposits it in Citibank, whose deposits are now higher by \$100 million.

Under the Fed's "reserve requirement" regulations, which are crucial to the multiplier process, Citibank must deposit about \$15 million of this in its "reserve" account at the Fed. But then it can, and does, lend the remaining \$85 million to, say, United States Steel Corp., which needs money to pay wages while it waits for its inventories of steel to be bought.

U.S. Steel gets the money from Citibank and deposits it at Pittsburgh National Bank, and the multiplying process goes on. Pittsburgh National puts about \$13 million in its reserve account at the Fed and uses the remaining \$72 million to buy notes of the City of Boston, which deposits this income in First National Bank of Boston.

At this point Mr. Holmes's original \$100 million has already become \$267 million, as follows: Solomon Brothers has \$100 million more cash (but correspondingly less Treasury bills); U.S. Steel has \$85 million more cash (but a debt to Citibank); and Boston has \$72 million more cash (but a debt to Pittsburgh National).

The process continues until, with a 15-per-cent reserve requirement, Mr. Holmes's original check for \$100 million eventually adds more than \$600 million to the total of bank deposits in the nation, and that money can be and is spent.

The more money there is in circulation, the easier it is for sellers to raise prices, whether to cover higher wages and other costs or to increase profits, because customers around the nation have more to spend. When prices go up all over, this is inflation.

For policy makers, there are two questions: What targets for Mr. Holmes should the Open Market Committee set? The relationship of the money supply to the economy at large, including inflation, is by no means clear, even to the experts. Secondly, because Mr. Holmes's buying and selling affects short-term interest rates as well as the money supply, which should he concentrate on?

Ends 'Anomalies' in Foreign Exchange Controls

New Bank of England Measures Ick 'City'

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, May 5 (NYT).—The Bank of England has moved to end what it calls "certain anomalies" in its foreign exchange controls and has the international banking community in London in an uproar.

The central bank, however, insists that this is all due to a misunderstanding by the banking community and that in fact very little has been changed. The central bank also insists that its recent directives have nothing whatever to do with the ongoing investigations regarding possible

illegal currency dealings and fraud (NYT, April 30).

At the center of the internal bank investigations and the new directives is the investment premium market—which exists to discourage the outflow of capital by pricing the cost of foreign currency to be used for investments at a stiff premium. At present, investment dollars are at a premium of roughly 50 per cent, which means it costs \$1.50 to buy \$1.83, whereas it only takes \$1 to buy that many dollars in the spot market.

The present trouble concerns the reverse operation—selling dol-

lars into the investment pool to reap some 50 per cent more sterling than by going through the spot market.

The commissions and fees earned by banks on their international currency operations were never allowed to be sold into the investment currency pool. However, underwriting commissions had been exempt—which meant a big boost to the U.K. banks earning commissions by underwriting Eurobonds and other foreign bond issues. This "anomaly" has now been removed.

While U.K. bankers say they are glad to see this windfall profit disappear, no one disputes that it had to go sooner or later. The Bank of England claims that its other directives, on selling group concessions, causing much upset among U.K. banks who fear their cost of doing business will increase vis-a-vis their Continental competitors, are not being read correctly.

The central bank's directive reminded banks that when they take bonds onto their own trading books at a discount, the banks must buy investment premium dollars and sell them in the spot market for the amount equal to the difference between the sale price of the bond and the discount.

Thus a bond worth \$1,000 is issued to the public at \$1,000. A normal selling group concession of 1 1/2 per cent means the cost to the bank was actually only \$983. However, as the profits on the bank's trading book are permitted to pass through the investment dollar market, the central bank seeks to offset the windfall gain of selling the bond at par by insisting that the bank previously undertake the reverse operation—incurring a loss—neutralizing the operation. This is called a surrender transaction.

The rub in all of this comes as a result of the so-called "re-allowance"—the amount of the selling group concession which a bank may have "given away" in order to find a buyer for the bond.

Frequently, all of the 1 1/2 per cent selling commission is given away. However, the central bank says that the amount of the surrender transaction may be reduced where the commissions were re-allowed to recognized dealers. But it goes on to say the reduction must not be more than the amount specified as re-allowance in the selling-group contract or 1.2 per cent, whichever is lesser.

It would appear that banks giving up more than 1.2 per cent would be doing so out of their own pocket. However, a Bank of England official explained that its aim is simply to make the 1 1/2-per-cent re-allowance automatic, not requiring the central bank approval and that all larger amounts will have to be cleared and approved by the Bank of England.

Weekly net asset value

on May 3, 1976

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. \$37.98

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. \$27.70

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Plerson, Holding & Plerson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

But Will Seek Pledge From Foreign Makers

U.S. to Drop Probe of Imported Car Dumping

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP).—The Treasury Department will end its sensitive investigation into the alleged dumping of foreign cars on the U.S. market, if it obtains "certain assurances" from exporters from eight nations.

The department said yesterday it had verified widespread dumping of cars at lower than home-market prices by many foreign auto companies and is seeking assurances that would mitigate price differentials.

Such agreements would conclude a nine-month investigation that has soured U.S. relations with major trading partners at a time when negotiations are under way for a worldwide easing of import barriers.

Assistant Treasury Secretary David MacDonald said he has already noticed substantial narrowing of the home-U.S. market margins.

Foreign car makers currently claim 14 per cent of the U.S. auto market, down from 21 per cent during the 1975 recession.

Last August, at the urging of Rep. John Dent, D-Penn., and the United Auto Workers union, the Treasury Department initiated an investigation into whether auto makers from eight foreign nations were selling their cars in the United States at prices below those of their home market.

Such a practice—dumping—could have resulted in compensating duties on those imports if the dumping was determined to be harmful to U.S. industry or workers.

The conditional end to the investigation means no such duties will be assessed if a satisfactory solution can be reached.

Dumping Discovered

Treasury Secretary William Simon said dumping was found in the case of all manufacturers investigated except for Porsche, Rolls Royce, Toyota and Nissan, but the department is "prepared to discontinue our investigation against those companies as to which dumping margins have been found if certain assurances are received which will mitigate price differentials between home market and export sales in the future."

In addition to West Germany, Britain and Japan, exporting nations whose manufacturers were involved in the investigation

were Belgium, Canada, France, Italy and Sweden.

Mr. MacDonald said the department has until next Tuesday to obtain the necessary assurance from foreign manufacturers. He said company-by-company negotiations have not started yet, but estimated that adjustments already made by exporters will leave eight manufacturers out of line on prices.

Most of the manufacturers in that group would represent sports-car producers, but Mr. MacDonald said he expects Volkswagen and Fiat—two big exporters to be in the final eight, but could not name any other specific manufacturers.

Under the law, the Treasury Department has until next Tuesday to transform the conditional

finding into a tentative finding which would remain open for public comment for 90 days before becoming final. At that point interested parties could appeal a decision to the courts.

At the time the complaint was filed, it was argued that, during the peak of unemployment in the auto and related industries, 27,500 lost jobs could be attributed to unfair import competition.

The value of imports involved amounted to \$7.4 billion last year, making the investigation the biggest anti-dumping probe the government had ever undertaken.

Last year at this time, when complaints of import competition were loudest, foreign penetration of the U.S. auto market was a record 21 per cent. However, that figure has since fallen to

14 per cent, with April import sales amounting to 150,000, down from 141,000 a year earlier.

Mr. Simon said the decline in penetration was among factors that led to the decision to suspend the dumping probe.

In turning down the petition, Mr. Simon also said that the cost of installing anti-pollution equipment is higher for foreign makers because they produce fewer cars for the U.S. market than do domestic manufacturers. He also cited the impact of fluctuating currency exchange rates on relative prices between home markets and the U.S. markets.

'Sign of Relief'

BRUSSELS, May 5 (AP).—A spokesman for the European Commission—the Common Market executive—said today that a "sign of relief" was the first reaction to the Treasury's decision.

"We are relieved," the spokesman said, "to the extent that European manufacturers will be spared a long, complex and annoying investigation, but we still don't know the conditions so we are reserving our position until we get more information."

Inflation, Interest Rate Fears Cause Drop in NYSE Prices

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT).—Prices declined moderately on the New York Stock Exchange today in an investment environment said to be dominated by concern over interest rates and U.S. monetary policy.

Part of the selling pressure also was traced to caution ahead of the U.S. April wholesale price index, scheduled to be released by the Labor Department tomorrow.

Some analysts and economists expect the index to show an increase in the inflation rate of between 3 and 12 per cent on an annual basis.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 7.34 to 988.46. The Dow index opened lower and declined steadily through the day.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 825 to about 555, and volume totaled 14.97 million shares, the third lowest trading level since the beginning of the year.

The second lowest volume of 14.33 million was registered last Friday when the present sinking spell gripped the market. Yesterday 17.24 million shares were traded.

IBM fell 3 1/4 to 249 1/4, while Eastman Kodak dropped 3 1/2 to 103 5/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed in light trading. The Amex index climbed 0.09 to 102.06.

Soybean futures advanced 3 cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade, marking the third straight gain and a total of some 8 cents a bushel.

Market Closed

All stock exchanges and banks in Japan were closed Wednesday for a national holiday.

U.K. Reported Probing Imports Of Japan Cars

LONDON, May 5 (AP-DJ).—The British government is examining imports of Japanese cars, Len Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, said today.

Pressure has been growing for some sort of import controls on foreign cars. Last month, Alex Park, chairman of British Leyland Ltd., told newsmen: "I don't believe in import controls as a principle, but I could live with them for a time."

British Leyland has reportedly told the government it now favors temporary import controls on Japanese cars.

SMMT officials are to visit Japan next month for talks on further voluntary agreements to hold down the level of Japanese car sales in Britain.

THE COLGATE-PALMOLIVE REPORT

"1975 was Colgate's fifteenth consecutive year of record sales and earnings."

FROM REMARKS BY DAVID R. FOSTER, CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE, ANNUAL SHAREHOLDERS MEETING, APRIL 28, 1976.



Colgate's steady growth has resulted from marketing successes and consumer-product innovations in its traditional businesses, as well as from expansion in recent years into such new business areas as health-care and hospital products, cosmetics and sports equipment.

Many people know Colgate-Palmolive as a marketer with strong, long-established franchises in such household products as powdered and liquid detergents, and such personal-care products as toilet soap and dentifrices.

Many people are also aware that Colgate is a leading international company, operating in 59 countries.

However, there is much more to Colgate.

In the last several years, Colgate has added many products to its roster of respected brand-names, including Cuthy and Curad.

The prestigious Helena Rubinstein products have made Colgate an international force in the cosmetics industry.

Colgate is also an important supplier of tennis, golf and other sports equipment with well-known brands in the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia.

For the future there will be still more to Colgate.

Early this year, Colgate announced an agreement in principle to merge with Riviana Foods, Inc. Riviana markets rice and specialty foods of many kinds. Annual sales last year totalled more than \$460 million, with earnings of nearly \$12 million. Riviana represents a logical new growth area for Colgate.

Colgate's Performance

Despite the adverse effects of a depressed economy and continued inflation in the United States, Colgate's 1975 earnings rose 14%. Worldwide sales advanced 9%.

Efforts to increase profitability continued to show progress in 1975: Earnings as a percentage of sales rose to

4.2% as compared with 4.0% a year ago and 3.3% in 1970.

The longest period of sustained growth in Colgate's history, when sales and earnings improved each successive year, dates from 1960. However, in the last several years, since 1970, sales and earnings have increased at the accelerated rates of 13% and 17%, respectively.

The regular common stock dividend rate was raised 12% in October 1975, to 19 cents from 17 cents per share. Common stock dividends have been paid at a higher rate for thirteen successive years.

First Quarter Results

Results for the first quarter of 1976 continued the encouraging trends of the previous year.

Sales rose to \$741 million, compared with \$672 million for the first quarter of 1975. This is an increase of 10%.

Earnings rose 14% to \$25 million, compared with \$22 million a year ago. Per share earnings increased to 36 cents from 32 cents last year.

The Future

Colgate's future, like its past will be built on the strength of its worldwide marketing efforts for established and newly-developed products, on new marketing initiatives and expansion into new consumer areas.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS		
Dollars in Thousands Except Per Share Figures		
	1975	1974
Sales	\$2,860,491	\$2,615,448
Net Income From Operations	\$ 118,960	\$ 104,160
Net Income Per Common Share	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.52
Dividends Paid Per Common Share	\$.70	\$.60

Colgate-Palmolive Company
300 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

ezuela Seeks Price Rise

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 5 (AP).—Venezuela will seek an increase in oil prices, reflecting with world inflation, at a session of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries conference on May 27, German Ambassador Rainer, indicated today, said it would be difficult to point to say how large a raise should be, but that the country's biggest oil producer, Saudi Arabia, appears to accept a 5-per-cent rise.

Westinghouse May Cut Stake in Belgian Firm

BRUSSELS, May 5 (AP-DJ).—Westinghouse Electric Corp., of the United States, intends to reduce its interest in Ateliers de Constructions Electriques de Charleroi (ACEC) and is actively negotiating with the Belgian government and private groups on the sale of a major portion of its 67.8-per-cent stake in the company, Belgian newspapers report.

ACEC was acquired by Westinghouse in 1970. The company suffered losses in 1973 and 1974. In 1974, ACEC's consolidated sales totaled about 14.8 billion Belgian francs. The 1975 accounts have not been published yet.

CD Clearing Center

LONDON, May 5 (AP-DJ).—First National Bank of Chicago said today it has established a clearing center here for Euro-dollar certificates of deposits. The aim of the new facility is to expedite and guarantee security of trades in Eurodollar CDs between traders all over the world.

International
Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	100.10	100.00	100.80	97.40
Brussels	121.20	120.90	122.00	119.00
Frankfurt	150.70	149.80	150.00	147.10
London	420.00	420.00	420.00	420.00
London 500	122.70	121.70	122.00	121.70
Paris	110.00	109.00	110.00	107.00
Stockholm	150.00	149.00	150.00	147.00
Tokyo (1)	150.00	149.00	150.00	147.00
Tokyo (2)	150.00	149.00	150.00	147.00
Zurich	150.00	149.00	150.00	147.00

European Markets
(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

	Yest	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	100.10	100.00	100.80	97.40
Brussels	121.20	120.90	122.00	119.00
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Frankfurt

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Tokyo (2)	150.00	149.00	150.00	147.00
Zurich	150.00	149.00	150.00	147.00

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

	Yest	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	100.10	100.00	100.80	97.40
Brussels	121.20	120.90	122.00	119.00
Frankfurt	150.70	149.80	150.00	147.10
London	420.00	420.00	420.00	420.00
London 500	122.70	121.70	122.00	121.70
Paris	110.00	109.00	110.00	107.00
Stockholm	150.00	149.00	150.00	147.00
Tokyo (1)	150.00	149.00	150.00	147.00
Tokyo (2)	150.00	149.00	150.00	147.00
Zurich	150.00	149.00	150.00	147.00

KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K.

INVESTMENT PROMOTION GROUP S.A.L.

BEIRUT RIYAD BANK S.A.L.

CREDIT LIBANAIS S.A.L.

and

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORP.

THE BANK OF TOKYO LTD.

announce the formation of the

Arab Finance Corporation

(International) s.a.

Authorized and Subscribed Capital U.S. \$5,000,000. Paid up U.S. \$3,750,000. Incorporated in Luxembourg.

Registered Office: 22-24 Blvd Royal, Luxembourg.

European Office: 48 Rue des Petits-Champs, 75002 Paris.

Tel: 073.52.68 and 073.97.99. Telex: 211590F ARABFL.

Chairman of the Board: Dr. Ghafic Akhras

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Yest	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	100.10	100.00	100.80	97.40
Brussels	121.20	120.90	122.00	119.00
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NEW YORK, May 5—Cash

prices in primary markets as reported

today in New York were:

Commodity and unit

Wheat

Cotton

Soybeans

Corn

Wool

Hides

Grains

Fats

Metals

Miscellaneous

Energy

Agriculture

Livestock

Forestry

Fishing

Mining

Manufacturing

Transportation

Communication

Health

Education

Recreation

Social Services

Public Utilities

Government

Non-Profit

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Standard Deviation

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Jarque-Bera Statistic

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New Items All of these bonds having been sold this measurement correct as a matter of record only. **April 1976**



The Council of Europe Resettlement Fund
for National Refugees and Over-Population in Europe

Fonds de Réétablissement du Conseil de l'Europe
pour les Réfugiés Nationaux et les Excédents de Population en Europe

Strasbourg/Paris

DM 60 000 000.—

7½% Bearer Bonds of the Loan of 1976/1983

Angemessene Kassasische Bankgesellschaft	Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft	Bayernische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale	Bayerische Vereinsbank	Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	Richard Daus & Co.
Delbrück & Co	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Georg Haack & Sohn
Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –	Bankhaus Hermann Lampe Kommanditgesellschaft	Merck, Finck & Co.
H. Metzler soel. Sohn & Co.	Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Trinkaus & Burkhart	Vereins- und Westbank	M. M. Warburg – Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft

Algemene Bank Nederland N. V.	Arab Financial Consultants Company S. A. K.	Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S. A.	Banque Nationale de Paris	Creditanstalt – Bankverein
Crédit Commercial de France	Daiwa Europe N. V.	Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG
Gothard Bank International Ltd.	The Industrial Bank of Japan (Luxembourg) S. A.	Kreditbank S. A. Luxembourgeoise
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N. V.	Société Générale	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

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International Herald Tribune
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Ousted in Title Series

Ashe Upset by Solomon in WCT

By Barry Lorge

LAS, May 5 (UPI)—Harold Ashe, the lightweight with a punch, eliminated champion and heavy Arthur Ashe, 7-5, 3-6, last night in the opening of the \$100,000 World Tennis Championships.

Griffin Prefers NFL Bengals

INNATI, May 5 (UPI)—Late's Archie Griffin, the ro-tine Heisman Trophy winner, has opted for a multi-year contract with Cincinnati Bengals last night. Griffin, 23, was not disclosed, but he was the Bengals' general manager, said it was a no-trade contract. Griffin, 183-pound running back, was a first-round choice of the Bengals in last month's National Football League draft of 24 players.

Lomborg Hurling Thrills Phils; Homers Don't Excite Aaron

Phillies Third Straight Game by Shutting Out the Astros

ADELPHI, May 5 (UPI)—The season started, the Philadelphia Phillies had a lot of fun. They shut out the Houston Astros, 5-0, in their 26th game. The Astros' pitcher, Jim Lonzberg, wasn't even in the game.

Lomborg, plagued by bad luck, won the Cy Young Award by winning 22 games for the Houston Astros. He was the Astros' ace pitcher.

At Chicago, Henry Cruz hit a two-run homer and a run-scoring triple to lead the Los Angeles Angels to their 10th straight victory, a 9-6 triumph over the Cubs. Marshall pitched the final 1 1/3 innings for the Dodgers to preserve Bart's second victory.

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however, WCT trainer Bill Norris massaged Solomon's leg, and he had no trouble thereafter.

"I'm sure it was just nervous cramps," added Solomon. "I was really nervous the first time I served for the first set (he led 4-4) but the serve then broke again and served out the set. But by the third set I was really confident. I'm in the best shape physically that I've ever been, six or eight pounds lighter than a year ago."

The victory was only Solomon's second in nine career meetings with the 32-year-old Ashe. The first came in the quarterfinals of the Washington Star International last summer, on a clay court. They had not met since.

Ashe, who started his surge to the No. 1 world ranking with a victory here a year ago, was the overwhelming favorite to repeat. He won the first five points of the match, but then seemed nonchalant and sluggish, never getting a grasp on his game.

"I didn't do anything well except return serves," said the dejected Wimbledon champ afterward. "He played well and his passing shots were just too tough. I never got into the match. It wasn't strategy, it was a state of mind. I was flat that's all."

Solomon returns to the court Friday night to meet the winner of tonight's Eddie Dibbs-Bjorn Borg match.



SAFESIDE—Astros' Cesar Cedeno gets past Mike Schmidt at third base for triple. But he didn't score as Phils won.

Brewer Hits First of Season As Fans Show Appreciation

MILWAUKEE, May 5 (UPI)—All-time home-run king Henry Aaron doesn't get very excited any more when he hits a home run, but the fans still love it.

When Aaron hit his first homer of the season and the 74th of his career in the fourth inning of a game with the Texas Rangers last night, the 6,777 fans cheered, stamped their feet and whistled. But they had little more to cheer for as Milwaukee fell, 7-4.

In the locker room Aaron later said the homer "was just another hit. It really doesn't make that much difference."

Aaron said he tries to do his job as a designated hitter and if the home runs come, they come. And at age 42 he realizes they don't come so often. "I just can't generate the power like I used to," Aaron said.

When asked if warmer weather would help him, Aaron said, "About 10 years chopped off 42 would help."

Twins 5, Tigers 4
At Detroit, rookie Butch Wynegar and Dan Ford stroked consecutive home runs off Bill Laxton with one out in the 10th inning to give Minnesota a 5-4 victory over the Tigers. The home runs were the first two hits Laxton has given up in the American League and dealt him his first loss.

White Sox 3, Orioles 1
At Baltimore, knuckleballer Wilbur Wood scattered four hits for his third victory as Chicago capitalized on two Baltimore errors in the second inning to defeat the Orioles, 3-1. Throwing errors by losing pitcher Ken Holtzman, 2-1, and Oriole catcher Dave Duncan after a walk and an infield single by Buddy Bradford were responsible for the two-run second inning. Lamar Johnson singled across an insurance run in the eighth.

A's 8, Indians 4
At Oakland, Calif., Joe Rudi took over the major league RBI lead by driving in three runs and Mike Torres pitched his third straight victory as the A's defeated Cleveland, 8-4. Rudi, who has driven in 11 runs in five games against Cleveland, now has 26 RBIs for the best start of his career. Last night he had two doubles and a single, boosting his batting average to .347.

Yankees 2, Angels 1
At Anaheim, Calif., Dock Ellis won his third straight game and Roy White and Chris Chambliss drilled home runs off Frank Tanana in the sixth inning to give New York a 2-1 victory over the Angels. Ellis, who won eight games last season with Pittsburgh, struck out four and walked six before being relieved by Sparky Lyle in the ninth.

Royals 7, Red Sox 5
At Boston, Amos Otis hit two homers and knocked in four runs as Kansas City scored a 7-5 victory that dealt the Red Sox their fifth straight loss. Otis' first homer capped a five-run second inning off loser Bill Lee, who failed to make it past the fifth inning for the fourth time in a row. With George Brett on first with two out, Fred Patrick was safe on Denny Doyle's error. Buck Martinez dumped a double down the right-field line for two runs. Lee's next pitch hit Jim Wohlford and Otis then blasted a three-run shot into the left-field screen.

Braves Fire Ramsay
BUFFALO, May 5 (AP)—Jack Ramsay, coach of the National Basketball Association's Buffalo Braves for the past four seasons, has been fired. It has been announced Ramsay led the Braves into the playoffs for the third consecutive year. The team was eliminated in the quarterfinals Sunday by the Boston Celtics.

Wednesday
Dodgers Extend Winning Streak On 7 Home Runs
CHICAGO, May 5 (UPI)—The Los Angeles Dodgers set a club record for home runs with seven today to pummel the Chicago Cubs, 14-12, and extend their winning streak to 11 games.

Henry Cruz hit two of the Dodgers' homers and batted in three runs. Ed Goodson hit a pinch homer to drive in three runs and Bill Buckner, Ron Cey, Bill Russell and Steve Yeager contributed a home apiece.

The previous Dodgers single game home run record was six on Aug. 20, 1974, also in Chicago. The Dodgers scored in each of the first eight innings and had a chance to become the seventh team in major league history, all in the National League, to score in every inning of a nine-inning game. But Paul Reuschel, the third Cub pitcher, put them down in order in the ninth.

Rick Monday was the Cubs' batting star, driving in six runs with a pair of three-run homers, while John Summers batted in four runs with three hits, as the teams combined to hit nine home runs with a 31-mile-an-hour wind blowing in the hitters' favor.

Leach Sets Playoff Mark

Flyers Go to 3-1 Lead Over Bruins

BOSTON, May 5 (AP)—Reggie Leach set a National Hockey League playoff record for goals and Orest Kindrachuk scored the deciding tally early in the third period last night as Philadelphia defeated Boston, 4-2. The triumph moved the Flyers to within a victory of wrapping up the Stanley Cup semi-final series. They now lead, 3 games to 1.

Leach, who had 61 goals during the regular season, set the record by scoring in his eighth consecutive playoff game, tallying in the opening minute of the second period. That broke the mark of seven consecutive games set by Montreal's Maurice Richard in 1951.

Kindrachuk then decided the issue with his fourth playoff goal at 2 minutes 38 seconds of the first period. The goal came from Dave Schultz and whipped a shot from just outside the crease past Boston goalie Gerry Cheevers.

Terry O'Reilly scored both Boston goals in the first period. His first at 11:29 gave the Bruins a 1-0 lead, but Mel Bridgman tied the score for the Flyers with his sixth playoff goal at 12:31. O'Reilly quickly regained the lead for Boston with an unassisted tally at 13:39.

The Flyers, who can wrap up the best-of-seven series at home tomorrow night, wiped out Boston's last hopes when Joe Watson scored his first playoff goal, with two minutes to play.

At Uniondale, N.Y., center Jude Drouin scored twice and left an assist while defenseman Denis Potvin added a goal and two assists as the Islanders scored a 5-2 triumph over the Montreal Canadiens in their Stanley Cup semi-final series.

New York's victory, its first against three losses in the best-of-seven series, sent the teams back to Montreal for game five tomorrow night. The outcome broke a seven-game Montreal playoff winning streak.

Drouin and Potvin—the leading scorers in the playoffs with five goals and 14 assists—scored

in a 35-second span in the first period, and Islanders goalie Glenn Resch stopped 36 shots in halting the usually high-powered Montreal offense.

In game three, the Islanders had taken a 2-0 lead into the third period only to lose 3-2 when their defense collapsed. But this time, every New York player stayed with his checking

game until the final three minutes when Montreal right-wing Guy Lafleur scored twice within 1:05. The Islanders doubled their 2-0 first-period lead in the middle session when Drouin backhanded a 10-foot shot past Montreal goalie Ken Dryden at 5:53 and Bill MacMillan netted the rebound of a Garry Howatt shot at 13:29.

Nuggets Hold Off Nets' Rally To Even ABA Series at 1-All

DENVER, May 5 (UPI)—The Denver Nuggets survived a New York Nets press and a whirlwind named Julius Erving last night to gain a 127-121 victory over the Nets and even the American

Basketball Association best-of-seven series at one game each. Erving, who won the opener nearly single-handed for New York, scored 25 points in the fourth quarter last night for a playoff record and finished the game with 48 points. However, two marvelous defensive plays by Bobby Jones sealed the Nuggets' victory.

A crowd of 12,107 included more than 1,000 persons who paid \$5.50 for standing room and who crowded the exit ramps or roosted in the upper reaches of the new McNichols Sports Arena. The crowd, which topped Saturday night's total of 19,034, was the biggest to see a game in the nine-year history of the league.

Denver, which specializes in fast-breaking opponents out of their mid-high arena in the third quarter of most games, used that tactic last night and took a 12-point lead after a 51-50 half-time advantage.

In the fourth quarter, after Denver moved its lead to 113-99 with five minutes left and the crowd was settling back comfortably, the Nets unfurled their press—the guards and center pressing the out-of-bounds pass while Erving and the other forward patrolled the front court.

Two and a half minutes later the score was 116-112 as the Nets collected five easy steals and subsequent easy baskets—two by Erving and one each by Rich Jones, Erving and Al Skinner. Denver was handicapped by having two of its better ball-handling guards sidelined—Chuck Williams with a bruised calf and Claude Terry with woziness after hitting his head on the floor diving for a loose ball.

"I don't think they'll ever beat us again," said Firestone, whose coat had won nine straight races going into the 1 1/4-mile Derby. "I hope they come to Pimlico. We'll show up there. It's a three-inning ballgame, and I'm looking forward to the next two innings."

So is Jolley, but he wasn't talking about it. Like Hector, he went into seclusion yesterday, meditating in a tack room instead of a tent. When he finally emerged, it was only to inform the press he was "too busy" to discuss what happened Saturday.

Was he wondering if Braulio Baeza's strangehold ride on Honest Pleasure in the Blue Grass Stakes had left his colt "short" for the Derby? Would he go to a new jockey for the Preakness? Jolley wasn't saying.

Later, while he was seeing his wife and children off for New York at the airport, Jolley called the Derby a "puzzling" race.

"The other horse ran fast early," the trainer said, "but the last quarter was very slow. He was trying to stop, but our colt just couldn't catch him. Baeza was right where I wanted him to be."

NHL Playoffs

Tuesday's Games

N.Y. Islanders 5, Montreal 2 (Drouin 2, Potvin 1, MacMillan 1, Resch 1, Canadiens lead best-of-7 series, 2-1).

Philadelphia 4, Boston 2 (Bridgman 1, Schultz 1, Watson 1, O'Reilly 1, Flyers lead best-of-7 series, 3-1).

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles 12, St. Louis 9 (Rudi 3, Ellis 2, Torres 1, White 1, Chambliss 1, Tanana 1, Angels lead best-of-7 series, 4-1).

San Francisco 5, Oakland 3 (Rudi 3, Ellis 2, Torres 1, White 1, Chambliss 1, Tanana 1, Angels lead best-of-7 series, 4-1).

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FLYER - Thursday, May 13, 1976 - 8:30 p.m. (Volunteer)

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